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BOSTON & MAINE IS READY TO HELP OUT GOVERNMENT

Counsel Tells Army Board It
Has No Idea of Obstruct-
ing Department's Efforts to
Promote Navigation.

QUESTION OF PILES

Commercial Representatives
Protest Against Removal of
Terminals—Tugboat Men
Allege Delay.

Attorney William H. Coolidge, for the
Boston & Maine Railroad, today told
the board of army engineers who are
considering the project of raising the
Charles River bridges, that the Boston &
Maine read has no desire to work con-
trary to the interests of the war de-
partment in facilitating the navigation of
the river.

There was no studied attempt on the
part of the road, he said, to ignore the
1893 agreement entered into with the
department.

Representatives of commercial interests,
commuters and others protested against
the damage and inconvenience which the
raising of the bridges and the resultant
moving of the terminals would involve.

Tugboat men, however, alleged long
delays at the drawbridges.

The hearing was held this morning at
11 o'clock in the Federal Building. The
board consisted of Maj. Harry Taylor of
New Haven, Col. Daniel W. Lockwood of
New York and Col. Edward Burr of
Boston.

Mr. Coolidge, taking the floor, stated
the views of the railroad company in
regard to the question.

"Mr. Tuttle asked the secretary of
war that, pending the decision regarding
the dam, the Boston & Maine be relieved
of the requirement that it should pull up
piles and build stone piers, as there would
seem to be no possible need of doing so
if the dam was built.

The secretary left the question in
abeyance until the dam should have been
constructed. He also licensed the Boston
& Maine to build a freight bridge.

"This action indicated as clearly as pos-
sible that there was no further need of
pulling up piles. If the secretary had
not been satisfied with the bridges he
would not have authorized another.

"Any sensible expenditure that would
benefit the harbor interests the Boston
& Maine is ready to consider. It is
ready to accede to the wishes of the
people of Boston.

"Not one cent of benefit will come to
the Boston & Maine from the enormous
expenditure that corporation would have
to make in pulling up over 40 acres of
piling.

"The 'jack-knife' draws now in use
are the quickest practicable, opening in
one minute and 40 seconds; but the com-
pany will be glad to put in a quicker
opening draw if the government requires
it and can recommend one.

The room was crowded with interested
listeners.

Resolutions of the Boston Fruit and
Produce Exchange and chamber of com-
merce, were presented to the effect that
(Continued on Page Two.)

ALDERMAN O'HARE MAY HEAD BOARD

The Scheme for Electing a
Democrat as Chairman and
Breaking Deadlock Wins
the Support of Anderson.

Today there is the best outlook for
electing a chairman of the Boston board
of aldermen that there has been since
the inauguration of the new city gov-
ernment on Jan. 4, and if a sufficient
number of Republican members can be
mustered to support J. Frank O'Hare, a
Democrat, he will probably be the choice
of the board.

George P. Anderson, the Republican
candidate for the chairmanship, has de-
clared that if four other Republicans
will cast their vote for Alderman O'Hare
he will do the same, and these with the
support which Mr. O'Hare has received
in the previous ballots would give him
the election.

Mayor Hibbard has called a special
meeting of the board of aldermen for 5
p. m. today in an effort to break the
deadlock.

Aldermen Anderson and O'Hare had a
long conference in city hall Wednesday
afternoon. An attempt was made during
the day to line up some Republican
strength for Alderman Attridge, but the
Republicans were adverse to supporting
the latter because of his friendship for
James Donovan, chairman of the Demo-
cratic city committee.

Alderman O'Hare is not identified with
either faction in Democratic politics and
he is said to be the only Democrat that
the Republicans could consistently sup-
port.

PUSHES "OLD HOME WEEK"

To interest the rural communities in
the idea of a more general observance
of "old home week," the Massachusetts
Old Home Week Association has issued a
circular in anticipation of the coming
town meetings pointing out the many
advantages that have come to the com-
munities that have taken up the move-
ment.

STUDY BOSTON'S CIVIC WANTS IS WOMEN'S LEAGUE PURPOSE

New Municipal League Will
Begin by Familiarizing It-
self With Statutes and the
Existing Conditions.

HOLD OPEN MEETING

The Women's Municipal League of
Boston held their first public meeting
Wednesday afternoon at the home of
Miss Fannie P. Mason, 211 Common-
wealth avenue. The president, Mrs. F.
James Bowler, sister of Prof. A. Law-
rence Lowell, president-elect of Harvard,
presided, with Mrs. Henry Parkman se-
cretary. The treasurer of the league is
Mrs. James J. Storrow.

Mrs. Bowler announced the objects of
the association, saying in part: "About a
year ago a committee of three women
discussed the practical service women
might render the city.

"It was suggested there were many
ways that women might render great
service and aid men in the management
of municipal affairs if the women of ex-
perience, of leisure, of wealth, if all
women in all conditions of life would be
more interested and sympathetic and co-
operate in a municipal league a great

Coasting In World's Largest Playground

Merry Tobogganists Made
Happy by Generosity of
Boston in Providing a
"Slide" in Franklin Park.

GUARDS ON DUTY

Tobogganing under the auspices of the
metropolitan park department is one
of Greater Boston's most attractive win-
ter recreations at Franklin park, the
largest playground in the world.

The chutes are built upon one of the
longest slopes of the golf course. Early
in the winter the park authorities con-
struct the courses and after the first
snow storm maintain the slides by flood-
ing the chutes with the coming of each
cold wave. In this way the surface is
kept in the best possible condition.

The authorities do not supply the
toboggans; those are provided by the
coasters. The lockers used during the
summer by the golfers are used by the
tobogganers, for the storage of the
blankets, mufflers and hoods which are
so necessary to a comfortable enjoyment
of the sport. There are also checking
facilities by which the toboggans may
be left at the grounds throughout the
winter.

Hundreds of coasters visit the chutes
every evening, electric lamps at frequent
intervals making it sufficiently light and
adding to the attractiveness of the
scene. The course is thickly lined with
spectators during the evening watching
the toboggans flash past, and the coasters
slowly toiling up the incline, laughing
among themselves or calling to friends
that rush by on their way down the
shining ice.

The toboggan slide may be reached
from the Dudley street elevated station
by way of the Humboldt avenue or Blue



LOOKING DOWN THE "SLIDE."

Picture shows toboggan speeding down incline, giving the coasters the sensation
of flying, while others are tramping back for another slide.

Hill avenue lines, getting off at Colum-
bia road or Glenwood street. It may
be reached from the Forest Hills line of
cars from the Arborway at Forest Hills.

Excellent order is always main-
tained at the coast as the chutes are under
the regulations of the park department
and patrolled by its officers.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS IN CALIFORNIA SURE TO BE SMOTHERED?

The Legislature Will Quash
Hostile Measures When It
Convenes Next Week Is
the General Belief.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The anti-Japanese
bills in the California Legislature are
sure to be smothered. No one, save
their authors, Grove L. Johnson of Sacra-
mento and A. M. Drew of Fresno, are
pushing them, and the end will come
when consideration of the bills is re-
sumed Wednesday.

Contrary to reports in the East, there
is no sentiment of hostility in California
to President Roosevelt's interference.
There is a wide division of sentiment
regarding what California's attitude
should be toward Japan, and as to the
anti-Japanese legislation that should be
enacted, but it is generally recognized
here that this would be a most inaus-
picious time for the enactment of any
laws that could be construed by Japan
as an affront.

Sentiment as expressed along the coast
today by the press strongly supports
the cry set up for the return of the bat-
tle-ship fleet to the Pacific. This senti-
ment, which has long been in circula-
tion, has now almost resulted in an
unanimous demand.

Western Congressmen went to Wash-
ington this winter pledged to fight for
the retention of a strong fleet in the Pa-
cific, and their constituents are now call-
ing on them to make good their promises.
Throughout the West there is a general
tendency to accept President Roosevelt's
statements on their face.

Westerners believe that the President
appreciates the gravity of the situation
(Continued on Page Two.)

ELECTED WRONG MAN BY MISTAKE

HARTFORD, Ct.—A blunder was the
cause of the election of John W. Schu-
maker of Derby, the nominee of the
Democratic caucus for county commis-
sioner of New Haven county by the
House for the unexpired term of E.
Foote Thompson, and for the full term
of four years dating from Oct. 1 next.

Representative Charles K. Bush of
West Haven, a staunch Republican,
made the motion appointing Mr. Schu-
maker. The motion had been put and
carried before he found out that he had
sent up the wrong name. The other
members laughed, but Mr. Bush got
leave to have his motion reconsidered,
and things were straightened out.

ASKS FACTS IN BIG SUGAR DEAL

WASHINGTON.—Senator Culberson to-
day introduced a resolution calling on
the attorney-general for all correspond-
ence relating to an alleged violation of
the Act of July 2, 1890, by which the
American Sugar Refining Company is
said to have made a loan to the Pen-
sylvania Refining Company in return for
which that company made an agreement
to withdraw from business.

STRIKES ON CALIFORNIA COAST

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—A four-
masted schooner is ashore at Naples, 17
miles north of here, according to meager
reports. A six-inch rainfall has cut off
all communication with the beach points.

BOSTON MUST RAZE CUSTOM HOUSE TO CONSTRUCT TOWER

Architect Who Designed the
Proposed Addition to the
Present Building Explains
Method to Carry Out Plan.

NEED NEW SUPPORT

Just how the plans of placing a lofty,
heavy tower on top of the old custom
house is to be accomplished is a question
which has been frequently asked by the
average Bostonian since the proposal for
erecting the tower was made public.
Robert S. Peabody, the Boston architect
who designed the proposed tower, has
made the matter clear by explaining that
the old building will have to be taken
down to construct the proper kind of
foundation.

As a matter of fact, it would be im-
possible to build such a tower upon the
top of the custom house without rebuild-
ing the present structure. The founda-
tions of the tower must rest 30 feet in
the earth.

The Boston custom house is built upon
piles driven into the blue clay of the bed
of Boston harbor, the waters of which
once covered the spot where the building
now stands. It will be necessary to take

TEACHERS STOP FIRE IN SCHOOL

The Second Alleged Attempt
to Burn the Phillips An-
nex Is Discovered Today
—Police Are At Work.

Teachers of the Phillips school on Phil-
lips street in the West End today
frustrated a second attempt to set fire
to the building, in which 200 children,
the overflow from the main school build-
ing at the corner of Phillips and Ander-
son streets, are housed.

The teachers in the building are the
Misses Burke, Tappey, Coveney and
Doyle.

The police today learned a previous
attempt to burn the school had been
made on Jan. 15.

During the latter part of the morning
session the smell of smoke caused the
teachers to make investigation. While
some quieted the children others searched
the classrooms and discovered four over-
coats, soaked with kerosene, burning.

The young women throwing open the
window dropped the garments into the
yard and then turned their attention to
the excited children.

A report was sent to the police of the
Joy street station and a detail of officers
was at once sent to investigate.

As yet, there appears to be no motive
and the police are at a loss to account
for it.

DEDHAM TO HAVE BIG NEW SCHOOL

DEDHAM, Mass.—The contract for the
erection of a new \$60,000, 10-room school
house in the Quincy district, Dedham,
has been awarded to Thomas F. Hurley
of Marlboro. The building is to be 135
by 70 feet, two stories in height, of brick
with stone trimmings.

The building will be equipped with all
modern improvements. The committee
have to have it ready for occupation by
next September.

TEACHER PRAISES LACK OF PRESSURE IN BRITISH SCHOOLS

Miss Annie L. Ricker of Mel-
rose Says Calmness of the
Children at Their Tasks Is
Noteworthy.

WORK QUIETLY DONE

Returned Visitor Asserts the
Youngsters of England Are
More Advanced Than Those
of the Same Age Here.

Miss Annie L. Ricker of the Lincoln
school, Melrose, one of the 35 Massachu-
setts teachers who spent a season study-
ing the schools of Great Britain, and the
only resident of the state of Maine to
be included in the party, was much im-
pressed with the lack of pressure in the
schools in that country.

Declaring that in America there is a
seeming unrest and tension in pupils
which gives them the appearance of
constantly being crowded with their
studies, Miss Ricker says that English
pupils, while taking studies which Amer-
ican pupils do not take until they are
two years older, live in an atmosphere
of calmness which is wholly lacking here.

Miss Ricker was one of the teachers
who studied the English schools through
the kindness of Sir Alfred Moseley, who
with the late Cecil Rhodes, was engaged
in developing the diamond industry in
South Africa.

Sir Alfred Moseley employed at his
diamond mines two young American en-
gineers, graduates of American institu-
tions, of whom he thought a great deal
and whose work there was of the highest
quality.

He sent his two sons to this country,
one attending Harvard and the other
Yale University.

Believing that closer relationship in
the teaching methods of the two countries
would be of the greatest benefit to each,
Sir Alfred tried to interest legislators in
sending teachers abroad to study condi-
tions and systems of teaching. Two
years ago 500 English teachers were sent
to America to study conditions here.
Through the Civic Federation of New
York, a similar number of American
teachers was sent from this country last
year.

Miss Ricker gives the following nar-
rative of her observations:

"To the American teacher, closing
his visit to England for the study of
the school system of that country, there
must have come the knowledge that,
though his stay had broadened his men-
tal vision and rendered him more intelli-
gent concerning the educational condi-
tions in the motherland, yet there was
but little he could carry home for intro-
duction there. As distinctively unlike
as the characters and governments of
their peoples stand the educational
methods of the two countries.

"The schools are, in general, co-educational
only in the first grades. The child
enters always at 5 years of age and in
some sections at 4. Until he is 7, he
may attend the same school as his sis-
(Continued on Page Two.)

PLEADS FOR NEW BOSTON BOARD

Senator Parker of Boston has intro-
duced the petition of C. Howard Walker,
president of the Municipal Improvement
League for legislation to establish a
Metropolitan public service commission
and to provide that the Boston transit
commission shall hereafter be known as
the public service commission of the met-
ropolitan district.

The existing vacancy in said commis-
sion shall be filled by appointment by
the Governor, with the advice and con-
sent of the council, and henceforth any
vacancy shall be filled by the Governor
and council or by the mayor of Boston,
subject to confirmation by the civil ser-
vice commission, according as said vac-
ancy occurs among members originally
appointed by the Governor or by the
mayor.

Each of said commissioners shall re-
ceive an annual salary of \$5000.

FILE BIG TUNNEL PETITION FRIDAY

The Boston & Eastern Electric Rail-
road Company will petition the Legis-
lature next Friday for permission to
tunnel Boston harbor and construct a
subway from Postoffice square to East
Boston. The plans of the company for a
\$11,000,000 tube, as well as its financial
standing, has been approved by the rail-
road commissioners, so favorable action
of the Legislature on the tunnel feature
seems to be the only thing needed.

It has been suggested that the Boston,
Revere Beach & Lynn railroad might also
make use of this tunnel. Col. Melvin O.
Adams, president of that road, on be-
ing asked today if his company were
considering the proposition, said that he
did not care to discuss the subject until
it came before the Legislature.

LIBRARY CLUB OPENS SESSION

Many Subjects Will Be Dis-
cussed During the Two-
Day Gathering at the
Twentieth Century Club.

The Massachusetts Library Club
opened its mid-winter session at the
rooms of the Twentieth Century Club
this forenoon. Following an afternoon
program a dinner will be held this evening.
The meetings will close with a
session at the Boston Public Library
Friday forenoon.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, the well known
Boston author, is to deliver a paper
on "The Change in Feminine Ideals" at
the afternoon session to be held at the
Boston Public Library.

This forenoon former President Louis
N. Wilson of Clark University presided
at an interesting discussion on books of
all kinds, the best to buy for small li-
braries, and the use and care of public
documents by country institutions.

The membership of the club com-
prises the librarians, assistants and
trustees of the public and private li-
braries throughout the state.

This afternoon following the papers
by Mrs. Deland there was a Round
Table, on library methods.

WALLIS FOR INSURANCE CHIEF

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Hughes to-
day sent to the Senate the nomination
of Frederick A. Wallis of New York to
be superintendent of insurance, Vice Otto
Kelsey resigned.

CLEANING STREETS OF SNOW

Superintendent of Streets Emerson to-
day said that between 800 and 900 men
are working day and night cleaning the
streets of snow.

PURE FOOD LAWS TO BE ENFORCED

State Board of Health Files
Recommendations With the
Legislature Regarding Eat-
ables and Drugs.

The annual report of the Massachu-
setts state board of health, filed with to-
day with the Legislature, contains two
recommendations for legislation which
will provide for the more rigid enforce-
ment of the laws relating to pure foods
and drugs.

In the law which requires the labelling
of patent and proprietary drugs and
foods, the board recommends the striking
out of the provision which enables man-
ufacturers to state upon the label the
"proportion" of drugs, obliging the
stating of the "quantity" of each of
these substances in each package.

The board has also found it difficult to
enforce the law prohibiting the sale of
cocaine, which does not apply to a "pri-
vate house" or to a "tenement," where
the traffic is carried on. The board
therefore recommends that private houses
and tenements be included in the law.

LUCE REPRESENTS RAILROAD'S CASE

Ex-Representative Robert Luce of
Somerville made his first appearance as
counsel before a legislative committee
today when he represented the East Bos-
ton Marginal Railway Company before
the railroad committee. This is a freight
railroad proposition, and is opposed by
another group of petitioners, who are
also seeking incorporation as the East
Boston Railroad Company.

At the start Mr. Luce confined his ef-
forts to obtaining a postponement but
the committee decided to go ahead with
the hearing.

SUIT FOR PROFITS OF RAILWAY SALE

PHILADELPHIA—Alfred T. Sweeney,
a civil engineer of Boston, has brought
suit for \$140,000 against Edward B.
Smith & Company, local bankers, John
W. Van Dyke and Frank D. Zell. Swee-
ney demands an accounting of all profits
made in the sale of the Bay Shore Ter-
minal Company, a street railway com-
pany of Norfolk, Va., which was held by
the defendants.

He declares that he had a contract
with a committee of the bondholders of
the road to have the first option on its
sale, and that he was defrauded by the
defendants, who, he alleges, succeeded
in obtaining the privilege. He maintains
he is entitled to at least \$140,000, the
commission on the sale of the road.

DATE OF CLOSING MUSEUM

The date of closing the Boston Art
Museum preparatory to moving the col-
lection from the present building in Cop-
ley square to the new building on Hun-
tington avenue, will be determined at
the meeting of the board of trustees held
at the Art Museum building this after-
noon.

Weather Forecast

United States weather forecaster's ob-
servations at Boston at 8 a. m.: Tempera-
ture 30 degrees; sky clear, wind south-
west, eight miles an hour. High tide at
10:40 a. m. and 11:12 p. m.

Following is the forecast:
For New England: Fair; warmer in
Maine and New Hampshire. Friday gen-
erally fair. Light south to southwest
winds.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight
and Friday. Light south to southwest
winds. Minimum temperature 26 to 30
degrees.

QUAKE DESTROYS SIX HUNDRED HOMES IN ASIATIC TURKEY

Seventeen Fatalities Reported
From Territory Northwest
of Smyrna and People
Take Refuge in Mountains.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Six hundred houses have been destroyed by the earthquake at Phocaea, 25 miles northwest of Smyrna, according to an official report. The shocks continue to be felt, and the people are seeking refuge in the mountains.

The minister of the interior has been despatched to render assistance to the sufferers. The loss of life here is unknown. At Menemen, but a few miles from the city of Smyrna, 17 fatalities are reported.

Phocaea (fo-se-ah), an ancient Greek town on the west coast of Asia Minor, is about 25 miles northwest of Smyrna. On its site is a little town called Foka (Phokia) by the Greeks and Fokha (Old Phocaea) by the Turks. It is the most northern of the 12 ancient Ionian cities of Asia Minor.

Founded by the Athenians on the Erythraean cape, 200 stadia northwest of Smyrna. Remarkable for maritime enterprise, its inhabitants were the first of the Greeks to build 500-galley and to undertake distant voyages, traversing the Adriatic, the Aegean and Black seas. Attacked by Hannibal, general of Darius, the Phocaeans abandoned their city rather than submit, and after long wanderings reached Gaul and founded Marseilles.

Their abandoned city attracted colonists, again became rich and powerful, and was repeatedly visited by the Romans. In the middle ages the Genoese founded a city, Phocaea Nuova, on the same spot, and with their ships aided the Ottomans against the Greeks. The present insignificant village of Foka occupies the ancient site.

ROME.—The gravest problem which Italy now faces is that of providing for the 200,000 refugees made homeless by the recent earthquake who are scattered throughout Sicily, Calabria or congregated in Naples. Their support is costing approximately \$100,000 a day, a sum which neither international charity nor the resources of the state can bear for any length of time. Charity has had the effect of causing numerous disorders.

The American relief committee nearly emptied the large clothing stores in Rome, Naples and Palermo. They distributed over 25,000 men's suits, quantities of cloaks and shoes and 4000 mattresses.

The King and Queen will take under their protection Francesco Minealli and his two little sisters, who were buried under the ruins of Messina and were saved, after 18 days, largely through Francesco's courage and energy. Francesco, who is 9 years old, will be educated at Leghorn Naval College at the King's expense.

An earthquake was felt Wednesday night at Brindisi.

ALGIERS.—The supply ship Panther and the transport Ajax of the American fleet have arrived here for an extended stay.

FARM SECTIONS IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The state board of agriculture is planning a new department and in February will probably decide to hold lectures in the morning, afternoon and evening, in connection with the institute. For these lectures several prominent agriculturists from Massachusetts and Connecticut have been secured. The lectures already planned include:

Harry G. Manchester of Winsted, Conn., a practical dairyman, who will speak on "The Cow, Bread and Butter"; H. O. Daniel of Middletown, Conn., on "Economic Dairy Feeding"; Sayles B. Steere of Chapechiet, R. I., on "Poultry Raising"; Prof. Daniel K. Lambert of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, on "Poultry"; Prof. Henry J. Wheeler of the Rhode Island College, on "Economic Farm Lines"; Glenn C. Heyest, editor of the New England Homestead, on "Opportunities of New England Farmers."

CHECK LIST HALF A CENTURY OLD

SALMON FALLS, N. H.—Hiram A. Butler of South Berwick, Me., just across the Salmon Falls river from this place, is the possessor of a check-list of that town of 1858, which contains the names of 536 legal voters. Only 40 of these are accounted for at the present time. There were many voters bearing the same last name, and of these the Goodwins headed the list with 38, next came Warrens 21, Nasons and Shoreys 12, Joys and Thompsons 11, Grants and Hodgsons 10. The 536 voters were nearly all native born, but there were 15 Irishmen, 3 Englishmen and 1 Scotchman. Of the 40 whose whereabouts are known 30 reside in South Berwick.

CYMRIC SPOKEN OFF IRISH COAST

The Boston office of the White Star Line was notified today that the steamer Cymric, which sailed from Boston Jan. 13, had been spoken by Wireless 125 miles off Fastnet Light, which is located 60 miles off the Irish coast. The ship will probably dock at Queenstown Friday.

WEATHER MAN TO SPEAK.
Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, is expected to arrive in Boston today to speak this evening to the members of the Boston City Club and their friends. He will talk on "Air and Storm Phenomena." The members of the Aero Club of New England are to be guests.

Petitions Filed Today in State Legislature

The following petitions were filed today in the Massachusetts Legislature:

PENSIONS.—Petition of N. M. McDonald and others to authorize cities and towns to grant pensions to all persons 55 years of age, or over, who have no means of making a living, or who have an income of not more than \$5 per week.

VIOLATIONS.—Petition of William J. Lynch to require officers and employees of the commonwealth who become aware of any violation of the factory laws, to report the same to the district police.

TEACHERS.—Petition of George M. Fellows and others to provide that the Boston teachers' retirement act of last year shall apply to those persons, not exceeding 111 in number, who were annuitants of the Boston Teachers' Retirement Fund Association at the time of the acceptance of the act.

LICENSES.—Petition of Herbert S. Johnson and others to prohibit the granting of liquor licenses of the fourth or fifth classes to persons holding licenses of either the first, second or third class, except to licensed innkeepers.

INSPECTORS.—Petition of John H. Carter that the board of railroad commissioners may appoint one railroad inspector for each 500 miles of railroad or street railway track, instead of one for each 1000 miles.

BOSTON & MAINE IS READY TO HELP OUT GOVERNMENT

(Continued From Page One.)

any removal of docks, wharves and warehouses to a greater distance than at present, would be injurious to the interests of the merchants.

Major Taylor quoted figures to show that 700,000 tons of commerce had been held up. That was why the department required the elevation of the bridges.

George K. Wood, representing the Commercial Towboat Company, said that it required four or five hours to tow barges a mile, which should be done in 15 minutes. Bridges are often closed all day, and in one case they were closed for four days.

There appeared to be no effort on the part of the Boston & Maine to facilitate traffic.

John H. Wilde, one of the owners of the Austin Biscuit Company, said that his company had erected a building representing an investment of \$1,500,000 and that if any great changes were made in the bridges a large portion of the investment would be impaired.

George E. Smith of the harbor and land commission, speaking as a commuter, said that any removal of the B. & M. passenger station to Charlestown or Somerville would mean a tremendous inconvenience to thousands of people. Representatives of the Quincy Market storage warehouse interests maintained that the proposed change would do them damage.

SOLD KIPLING'S PROTEST NOTES

Annoyed by the injury done to one of his trees by the driver of the local bus, Mr. Kipling once wrote a vigorous letter of complaint to the bus owner, who is also landlord of an inn, says an English exchange. The landlord laid the letter before the select company of the bar parlor, who advised calm indifference.

One among them offered 10 shillings in cash for the autograph letter. Both advice and cash were accepted. A second and stronger letter followed; and this also found a purchaser, this time at £1, as befitted its increased value.

Boniface again said nothing. To him next day entered Mr. Kipling, briskly wrathful. "Why didn't I answer your letter, sir? Why, I was hoping you'd send me a fresh one every day. They pay a deal better than bus driving!"

BROOKLINE TOWN MEETING.

The warrant for the special town meeting to be held in Brookline on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, was issued yesterday. The chief question to come before the voters will be that of making the moderator elected in the annual town meeting in the coming March a permanent officer for the year, as allowed by a special act of the Legislature last year.

TO LIQUIDATE CLAIMS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Eugene Miles, secretary of the American Insurance Company of Arkansas, has been placed by Chancellor Martineau in charge of the assets of the company, with instructions not to disturb them until Jan. 26, when all claims will be paid.

VETERANS' REUNION TONIGHT.

The 44th Massachusetts Regiment Association will hold its 33d annual reunion this evening at Young's Hotel. An account of the dedication of the soldiers' monument at New Bern, N. C., will be part of the after-dinner addresses.

TRAFFIC RULE CASES GO OVER.

Several drivers, alleged violators of the traffic rules, in court today had their cases postponed until Tuesday, when a special judge will probably hear the cases.

MERCHANTS SEEK A TRAFFIC EXPERT AS BUREAU CHIEF

The formation of a board of transportation and the employment of a traffic expert to represent the shipper's interests of Boston and New England, in their relation to transportation, are under serious consideration by the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce, with the cooperation of other commercial bodies which will be invited to assist in the establishment and maintenance of the bureau.

The work of the bureau will be an extension of that now carried on by the transportation committees of the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce, and will concern both freight and passenger service.

The shippers are equally concerned with the railways in such general problems as are connected with the further development of manufacturing and commercial interests, with the efficient and economic handling and transit of freight, the improvement of railway service to the public, the readjustments of rates and classifications, attention to claims, complaints and other questions.

The executive of this bureau will be a traffic expert of actual railroad experience who will devote his entire time to the work. Such bureaus are supported by all of the important centers of the country, where they have proved very efficient in protecting and promoting commerce.

The transportation committee of the Merchants' Association has given much attention to the matter and has been diligently searching for a man of high standing among railway officials who possesses in a high degree the knowledge and qualifications to render practical service. The selection has not yet been made.

BOSTON CHINESE ENJOY NEW YEAR

Wednesday evening saw the beginning of the celebration of the coming of the Chinese New Year, the greatest event in the Chinese calendar.

The new year about to dawn is the 2460th of the Confucian era and the first of the infant Emperor Hsuan Tung. Preparations have been going on for a week or more for the celebration, everything in Chinese homes, offices and places of business and ceremony being cleaned, freshened and gilded to have it bright and trim for the new year.

All Chinese must pay their debts on the new year and all make calls on the others. Feasting and rejoicing will be the order until the coming of the 12th day of the new year, which will be the day of all days, and the culmination of the festival.

Today all Chinese are greeting each other with the salutation "Gong He Fat Toy," which is equivalent to "Happy New Year" in English. Meanwhile, the calendar for the new Confucian year is being distributed.

HUMANE SOCIETY FILES A REPORT

At the January meeting of the directors of the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held Wednesday, President George T. Angell reported that the prosecuting agents of the Massachusetts Society, in their investigation of complaints during the month, examined 4205 animals, took 164 horses from work, and mercifully killed 284 horses and other animals.

One hundred and sixty-eight men Bands of Mercy have been formed during the month, making a total of 73,809.

We have received during the month from Mrs. Charles E. Thayer \$250, Mrs. Lydia A. Putney \$100, Mrs. Ernestine M. Kettle one hundred dollars, a bequest, in part, from Mrs. Louisa Goddard Perkins of \$224.51 and one from Mrs. Lueretia W. Torr of \$1064; also notice has come to us that we have recently been remembered in several wills.

ESTATE OF H. B. GOODENOUGH.

According to an inventory filed at the probate office today, the late Henry B. Goodenough of Brighton, who was identified with Swift & Co., packers, left an estate appraised at \$212,888.34. The personal estate is worth \$42,088.34 and his interest in 186 parcels of real estate is valued at \$170,800. The inventory is filed by the administrators of the estate, who are Juanita A. Goodenough and Harold D. Goodenough, the widow and son.

SMALLER HERRING CATCH.

BAY OF ISLANDS, N. F.—The catch of herring during the season amounted to about 75,000 barrels, valued at about \$190,000. The catch in 1907 amounted to 142,000 barrels, valued at \$352,000.

BOSTON MAN IS HONORED.

Walter C. Baylies of Boston has been chosen by the executive committee of the Harvard Alumni Association as chief marshal for next commencement day, according to the Harvard Bulletin. This will be the 25th anniversary of the class of 1884, of which Mr. Baylies is a member.

TAKE PICTURE OF SATELLITE.

An illustration of the proficiency of present-day instruments for studying the stars is shown by a despatch to the Harvard College observatory from the Greenwich observatory saying that the eighth satellite of Jupiter has been photographed. The satellite recently was visible with a large telescope.

The following letter is to be published in this week's Christian Science Sentinel: "Where Shall Wisdom Be Found?"

New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1909.
Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Chestnut Hill,
Brookline, Mass.

Revered Leader:—When searching for the answer to Job's question, "Where shall wisdom be found? and where is the place of understanding?" we found it in you, our beloved Leader, who are wisdom's mouthpiece to this age.

The demonstration of our church is the direct result of your instructions obeyed, and we shall continue to follow as you lead on in "the way of wisdom." You are continually pouring into our lamps the oil of consecration, and we are drinking of the wine of inspiration which you provide. The word has gone forth, "Hurt not the oil and the wine."

In grateful acknowledgment of the redemption of the first-born, mindful of the ever-present protection of divine Love, we will enlarge our spiritual phylacteries, binding them as frontlets before our eyes, that we may "demonstrate Christian Science to a higher extent." Having completed our demonstration of the church militant, we will strive more earnestly to attain the higher understanding which will reveal the church triumphant, where "Spirit is all"; no mistaken sense whose incentive is in malicious animal magnetism can prevent this unfolding.

The "spiritual modesty" with which you have "crowned The Mother Church building" has been, and ever will be, our abiding inspiration in building upon "a wholly spiritual foundation." Glorious, indeed, is it to have the horizon of our spiritual vision thus widened by virtue of your vigils on the watch-tower of Zion.

Loyally yours,
The Board of Trustees of First Church
of Christ, Scientist, of New York City,
E. F. HATFIELD, Chairman,
JOHN D. HIGGINS, Clerk.

BELMONT THANKS BIG AUTO'S OWNER FOR GIFT TO ROADS

H. O. Underwood as Citizen
Felt Heavy Car Damaged
Macadam, More Than the
Other Machines.

IS CAREFUL DRIVER

The selectmen of the town of Belmont have passed a resolution of thanks to Henry O. Underwood, a resident of Belmont and a well known Boston business man, who recently gave \$100 to Belmont because he felt that his large touring car, running over the macadam roads and through the country lanes, must have done more injury to the roads than the ordinary vehicles. The selectmen have turned the money over to the highway department.

Mr. Underwood, who, by the way, is the heaviest taxpayer in Belmont, has always been held in the highest esteem by the town officials. The selectmen have often protested against the injury to the roads caused by heavy automobiles, but Mr. Underwood is considered a careful driver.

"I feel that any man should have interest enough in the town or city in which he lives," Mr. Underwood declares, "to wish to deal squarely with it."

"I don't know that my machine injured the roads of Belmont, but I did feel that such a heavy car must in time cause greater injury to the roads than lighter and slower vehicles."

"Wise legislation, realizing that the automobile is a necessity for business as well as pleasure these days, is giving us much better roads than we had a few years ago at the advent of the gasoline and steam vehicle. And good roads, of course, are the greatest need of the automobilist."

"In favorable weather my car carries me to Boston in the morning and returns with me at night, so you see I use the roads a great deal. In addition, we use the car for pleasure and for other business trips."

"Because I appreciate our good roads and am anxious to have them kept in good shape I have the subject of road building considerably at heart. My driver is of the same mind as myself and I always caution him to be as careful as possible."

"We do have considerable difficulty to keep our roads in repair," said one of the selectmen, "but I know of no instance where Mr. Underwood has caused us any inconvenience. Rather, we have always felt he was a careful driver and have had occasion many times to wish that others used such prudence in driving their great machines. There can be no question that heavy touring cars do considerable damage to the roads, but the automobile is now a recognized mode of travel and transportation, and we make all the provision possible for good roads and the rights of such vehicles."

PLAN TO OPEN HAT SHOPS.

NEW YORK.—The executive committee of the National Hat Manufacturers' Association will decide tomorrow the date for the opening of the factories closed by the strike of 25,000 union hat makers. No overtures for peace have been made by either side.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS IN CALIFORNIA SURE TO BE SMOTHERED?

(Continued From Page One.)

created by the Japanese industrial invasion of California as few easterners do. They are incensed at Congress, however, for its disinclination to support the President in his demands for a bigger navy.

Californians in Washington generally deplore the attitude taken by the more radical members of the Legislature while at the same time they are open in expressing their regrets that President Roosevelt did not heed their request last summer to retain the battleship fleet in the Pacific ocean.

The absence of the fleet is, of itself, an assurance that the federal government has had no part in the threatened legislation.

Mayor Taylor today said: "We ought to have a Pacific fleet as large as the Atlantic fleet. I'm already on record as favoring the keeping of the Atlantic fleet in Pacific waters in case the government will not build a Pacific fleet."

The actual anti-Japanese feeling is largely personal and arises for the most part from the agricultural districts and the union labor organizations.

President Foresees Grave Results if Bills Pass

WASHINGTON.—Never before have affairs approached so near the point of a rupture of friendly relations between Japan and the United States as they have within the past few days.

This is not mere jingo talk. It represents accurately the view of the national administration. It is known that President Roosevelt foresees the gravest consequences, if the Legislature of California insists on passing the anti-Japanese bills now pending.

The report of the general staff of the defenselessness of San Pedro bay, California, given out today, shows how easy it would be for Japan to obtain a base in this country, in the event of war, from which it would be well nigh impossible to dislodge her troops.

Other points on the Pacific coast are only a little better protected and in the absence of the battleship fleet on the other side of the world, Japan, if she should strike quickly (which is apparently the habit she has) would obtain an advantage that would admittedly require months to overcome.

Several members of the California delegation in Congress told the President today that the question was not one of theory but of fact, and that while the figures of the immigration bureau might show a decrease in the number of Japanese immigrants, evidence existed that there has been a decided increase.

Senator Fulton of Oregon told the President that there was no doubt of a steady increase in the number of immigrants along the entire Pacific slope.

Incidentally, the desirability of increasing the naval program for battleships was touched upon. Administration friends in Congress are eager to renew last year's fight for four big battleships.

San Francisco's Ex-Mayor Discusses the Japanese

WASHINGTON.—Discussing the Japanese situation today, ex-Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, who is here in the interests of legislation affecting that city, said:

"We requested the President last summer to keep the fleet in the Pacific, but he replied that the program already advanced would be carried out. This left our coast unprotected, and if the Japanese wanted to, they could descend upon our shores."

"Remember, they struck Russia when it was least expected. They attacked Port Arthur while the Russians were at dinner; they would do the same thing with us. If such a thing happened we should have thousands of our enemies right in our midst. Hawaii is even worse off than California."

"President Roosevelt is right in his contention that the California Legislature should halt in its proceeding to enact anti-Japanese legislation at this time; the President probably knows more than he lets the public know about the Japanese question, and, for the time at least, California should entrust the situation to the chief executive of the nation."

NEW YORK.—The Herald today prints a Washington despatch which practically says that the program of the American fleet in the Orient was subject to agreement between the United States government and the Japanese foreign office in advance.

It is asserted that the foreign office in Tokyo was in possession of the itinerary of the Atlantic fleet before it was given out for publication in the United States, and that the Japanese government was assured that the fleet would not change its itinerary and that it would not remain in oriental waters beyond a given date.

It is not stated whether the stipulation regarding the date came from the Japanese, or whether it was voluntary on the part of the American government, to allay the Japanese suspicion regarding American intentions. If the latter, it is interpreted as a measure on the part of the President to discount any effect that anti-Japanese agitation in certain parts of the United States might have on the Japanese government.

It is known that a concerted effort was made by the merchants of Manila and the island authorities to have the fleet remain longer in Philippine waters, but the President studiously set his face against all such requests.

The U.S.-Japanese Situation Developments to Date

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Proposed passage by California Legislature of three bills, segregating Japanese in the public schools; preventing Japanese becoming directors in corporations; preventing ownership of real estate by Japanese for more than seven years.

GIST OF TODAY'S NEWS.

Representations by Japanese government, expressing grave concern, and suggesting that passage of the bills would violate immigration agreement between the two governments.

Telegrams and letter from President Roosevelt to Governor Gillett urging that official to use influence to prevent passage of the objectionable bills.

Governor asks leaders of Legislature to kill bills, and says he will vote them if passed. Consideration of the bills by the state assembly delayed one week.

President makes strong speech before Methodist missionary meeting pleading for "square deal" for Japan.

Figures given out by President showing more Japanese have been returning to their own country than have been coming to this, disputed by Japanese Exclusion League.

Favorable impression created in Japan by President's letter to Governor Gillett.

Ex-Mayor Phelan of San Francisco deplores removal of battleship fleet from Pacific ocean; says nation unprepared for war now; advises compliance with President's wishes.

General staff issues report showing defenselessness of San Pedro bay, California, and how easy it would be for "an oriental power" to establish an impregnable base there.

TEACHER PRAISES LACK OF PRESSURE IN BRITISH SCHOOLS

(Continued From Page One.)

ters, but after that year, the separation of the sexes begins. Often an elementary school has separate buildings for boys and girls, and perhaps the infants in the same yard, but each is under a separate head and conducted on a wholly independent plan.

"Each boys' school is under the charge of a head-master and the girls under that of a head-mistress, while the infants' school which is much like our primary department is ordinarily under the care of a woman. Usually the boys are taught by masters and the girls by mistresses, though once in a while, one meets a mixed faculty. I must confess that at first the sight of a young or a middle-aged man teaching young boys of eight or nine seemed amusing. When I left the country, I was a devotee to Stanley Hall's ideas about male teachers for boys."

"Above the infants' school, the classes are called standard. Once in a while the term 'form' is used instead of 'standard.' They number upwards, the first year being called standard one. The course of study in each school is largely in the hands of the head-master, hence as you visit schools of the same name, you will find the work differing quite a degree."

"The elementary schools, into which the pupil passes from the infant school, are always of two kinds, the upper elementary and the upper. The former, with its more strictly practical education is designed for the pupils whose education must end there, or be carried on in the evening continuation schools, since the child must soon go to work. The latter receives the picked children, who show greater promise and may go on to secondary, high school and university."

"Despite the fact that they begin the study of the French language at 8, that Latin is sooner started than with us, and much is also to be done in elementary world knowledge, they gain time in England. Their children are doing at 12 what the average American pupil is doing at 14. And they are doing it happily and with none of that overwrought tension so evident in the American schools."

"One does not feel that they are strung on wires as one does in our restless American schools. Then, too, they are more thorough—taking less at a time, giving more time to it, and thus retaining it better."

"The topical method of recitation does not exist. The teacher does most of the talking while the pupil listens, answers an occasional question and keeps many notebooks where with exquisite neatness he reproduces his various lessons."

"While, as I said at the outset, I do not feel we can model our American schools after the English pattern, I should not be sorry to transplant from across the sea that freedom from wear and worry, that serene atmosphere of content and that leisure to do all things well that made so deep an impression upon me, while in Great Britain."

LYNN TO HOLD DOG SHOW.

LYNN, Mass.—Prize winning dogs from all parts of the country will be exhibited at the sixth annual bench show of the Lynn Kennel Club Jan. 21 and 22. George S. Thomas of Hamilton, J. C. Sullivan of Charlestown, A. H. Higgins of the Middlesex Hunt Club of Lincoln, Henry Jarette of Philadelphia, Rodney Kennel, N. Y., Dundee Kennels, Cedarhurst, L. I., Joseph Armstrong, Lakewood, R. I., Mrs. M. F. Sturges, secretary of the Pomeranian Club, and Mrs. R. H. Curry of South Hamilton will exhibit.

SAUGUS PASTOR RESIGNS.

LYNN.—The Rev. Fred A. Moore, pastor of the First Parish church of Saugus, has tendered his resignation to accept a call to the Murray Universalist church in Attleboro.

CLOUDBURST OVER SACRED MOUNTAIN ROUSES FILIPINOS

Supposed Eruption of Philippine Volcano Proves to Be
Great Deluge in Laguna
Province, Near Manila.

IS NATIVE OLYMPUS

MANILA.—Late reports disprove the theory of an eruption of the volcano of Lagnas in the province of Taybas, Luzon, showing the real occurrence which stirred the district, doing widespread damage, to have been a tremendous cloudburst over Mt. Banahao in Laguna province.

This mountain has played a prominent part in the history of the islands, having both a practical and a mystical significance in the lore of the natives.

It is, in effect, the Olympus of the Tagalog Filipino, its summit which, owing to its crater-like formation, lends itself readily to such purposes, having been the headquarters of a sect which strove to keep alive the theistic beliefs of the natives. This semi-religious, semi-political cult was known as the Colorum, the priesthood of which promised its adherents immunity from injury in battle as well as from other ills if they conformed to certain requirements.

This cult, which drew largely on the ancient nature worship of the Tagals for its symbolism, was long associated with insurrectionary movements and was proscribed by the Spanish authorities long before the advent of Americans in the islands.

It continued to have some vogue until the final success of the American arms in Batangas and Laguna, the last provinces fully to be pacified, shook the credulity of the natives in the mysterious gifts and pretensions of the priests. The "anting-anting," a garment or charm of talismanic properties, guaranteed to protect the wearer or holder from harm, was one of the peculiar features of the order, and the sale of it to the soldiers of the revolutionary army was an important source of revenue.

The crater of the old volcano, now overgrown with tropical vegetation, afforded an inviting place of rendezvous, and on account of the difficulty of access for heavily shod American troops was the gathering place for insurgents during the insurrection and has been for outlaws since that time.

Owing to the legends that had grown up about the place, it was avoided by well disposed natives, which fact still further served the ends of the revolutionists. One of the early acts

Leading Events in Athletic World—Dartmouth Wins Again

WESTERN COLLEGE BASEBALL MAY BE ABANDONED SOON

Wisconsin Authorities Taking Active Part in Trying to Abolish It As a Varsity Sport.

OTHERS WATCHING

MADISON, Wis. — Undergraduates of all the western colleges which are members of the conference have been taking considerable interest in the baseball situation at the University of Wisconsin, as its abolishment there would bring about the same result in some of the other institutions. For some time there has been an undercurrent of feeling among the faculties in favor of the abolition of intercollegiate baseball.

Some men at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University are in favor of confining intercollegiate athletics to the distinctive college sports—football, track and field, basketball and others. College baseball in the West has never reached a high standard. It is the most highly professionalized sport that has ever been known. To become proficient in that game requires all of a man's time and labor for more than half of every year. The largest percentage of college men who are declared ineligible on account of professionalism can lay their trouble to baseball. The immense number of small leagues and independent clubs scattered all over the country offers innumerable temptations to the amateur.

Baseball has never been a distinctive college sport in the West. College teams never attain a degree of efficiency here that would cause any one to go to their games instead of to a professional contest. It is most appalling to go out to Marshall field during any intercollegiate baseball game and find only 100 or so people scattered around.

The inability of college teams to play throughout the summer, which is the real time for baseball, is another argument advanced by those who wish to see it abolished. The college team can only play a few games into June and college courses until the middle of September or the first of October.

The college team is forced to do the major portion of its conditioning and practice indoors, and that never made a real baseball player.

While there is not much chance of Wisconsin giving up this branch of athletics this year, unless there is a marked improvement in the way the game is played and more interest shown by larger attendance at the various contests, it is very probable that varsity baseball contests will cease to be played at Madison. Should such a result happen, other western conference colleges will undoubtedly follow the lead.

PROVIDENCE MAY GET AUTO RACES

High Speed Cement Motor Course Planned for the Present Narragansett Cinder Track.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — What will doubtless be the finest cement mile automobile race track in this country is projected for this city. The famous Narragansett trotting park track will be transformed into a motor parkway, if plans formulated by the owners can be carried out. It is stated by the owners that \$50,000 will be spent in the remodeling of the track and banking the corners.

Frederick H. Perkins, president, and Albert H. Moore of the corporation which owns the track, are at present in the South getting ideas from the automobile racing men in that section as to the best layout for the proposed track. The present track is a mile long, made of cinders. Automobile events have been held there, and within three months the world's record for five miles was established by Ralph DePalma. Immediately after this meet President Perkins and Mr. Moore began to think of making a mile cement track in the park. Under the plans, the corners will have 25-foot embankments, this figure having been arrived at by surveyors as one that would remove all chance of accident arising from speed alone, and would allow the drivers to go at top speed at all times.

One of the proposed plans for the automobile track is to have it in the shape of a figure eight, the track to cross on different levels, by means of a short tunnel. Should this be adopted, the grand stand will be placed at the junction, it is proposed, so that visitors can see both sweeps of the course. Cars under this arrangement would pass the stand twice in going a mile, and from the spectators' standpoint, would be more exciting.

Unless this track is built, Rhode Island cannot have any sanctioned automobile track races. The racing board of the A.A.A., controlling all national races, has decided finally that no meets on mile tracks not specially built for automobile racing, will be allowed. This action was taken because of the many serious accidents caused by excessive speed on tracks not made for such fast speed.

CLEAVES TO LEAD REVERE.

REVERE—G. C. Cleaves has been elected captain of the Revere High baseball nine for 1900. He is a member of the junior class and has played centerfield on the team two years, being considered the fastest fielder and base runner in school. He will have material this year for the best nine that has ever represented the school.

CHAMPIONSHIP AT B. A. A.

The second annual state championship tournament in squash racquets of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association is to be held at the B. A. A. beginning Saturday afternoon, Jan. 30. Entries close Jan. 27 and may be made at the association club houses or to G. W. Pratt, 15 Franklin street, Boston.

A STAR COLLEGE ATHLETE.



EDWARD VAN VLECK '09, Yale Pitcher and Basketball Player.

SHORT SCHEDULE FOR BOWDOIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Only 16 games have been arranged for the Bowdoin baseball nine this year, and but few of the larger college teams appear on it. The schedule follows:

March 31, Fordham, at New York; April 1, Princeton, at Princeton; 2, New York University, at New York; 3, Brown, at Providence; 14, Andover, at Andover; 17, Amherst, at Amherst; 24, Tufts, at Brunswick; 26, Dartmouth, at Hanover; 29, Dartmouth, at Hanover; May 8, Maine, at Orono; 22, Colby, at Waterville; 26, Colby, at Brunswick; 31, Bates, at Lewiston; June 4, Bates, at Brunswick.

WISCONSIN WILL COME EAST.

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin athletic council has made arrangements for another trip of the freshmen and varsity eights to Poughkeepsie.

A VALUABLE ATHLETIC BOOK.

The Official Athletic Almanac for 1900 has just been issued. It is edited by James E. Sullivan, president of the A. A. U. of the United States, and is the only book of its kind containing a complete report of the event at the Olympic games, Olympic pictures never before published, there being no less than five different fine half-tones showing Dorando's heroic effort to win the Marathon race. It is also replete with illustrations of athletic events and champions from every section of the United States and from all points of the globe. Any one claiming to be interested in athletics at all should possess a copy of this book. It will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada by the American Sports Publishing Company, 22 Warren street, New York city, post-paid, upon receipt of 10 cents.

DARTMOUTH WINS FROM COLUMBIA

Hockey Team Wins Its Second Match in the Intercollegiate League in Extra Period Game.

NEW YORK.—In her second intercollegiate ice hockey match the Dartmouth University seven defeated the Columbia team at St. Nicholas rink, New York, Wednesday night by a score of 4 to 2. Both teams played raggedly throughout, and a crude exhibition resulted.

At the end of the two regular periods the score stood at two goals each. The extra period lasted 10 minutes and during that time Dartmouth scored twice on goals by Stucklen.

Stucklen seemed to be at the right place at the right time and scored twice in the first half. In the second period he broke the tie after seven minutes of play, shooting the puck into the net from directly before the goal. Half a minute later he again scored.

This victory ties Dartmouth with Harvard for the lead with two victories and no defeats.

DARTMOUTH.....**COLUMBIA**
Doe.....Bond
Marston.....Lovejoy
Werry.....Nathan
Stucklen.....Shaffer
Leighton.....Borchardt
Fitzgerald.....Murphy
Edwards.....H. C. Goal umpires,
Ernst, Dartmouth, and Miller, Columbia.
Timers, W. J. Croker, Wanderers H. C., and C. J. McDavitt, Dartmouth. Time 20m. halves.

CORNELL SHORT OF BASEBALL MEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—Despite the fact that an urgent call for baseball candidates has been issued by the Cornell University captain and coach, a mere handful of players have reported for batting and fielding practice. Immediately after Block Week the active indoor trying out will begin.

In order to meet the many strong teams on the spring schedule it will be necessary to have a nine superior to any of the past few years, and the only way in which Cornell can accomplish this is to have steady work from now on, and plenty of candidates. Coach Corgan is in charge of the squad.

TRAINING BEGUN AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Indoor track work has been begun in the Princeton gymnasium and will be continued from now on every afternoon. Until after the mid-year examinations the work will consist merely of weight pulling and light jogging on the outdoor track, the aim being to acquire strength and general development.

All men who intend to try for the team spend a part of the afternoon under the direction of Coach Copeland, so that after the examinations the real indoor season may be started in earnest.

MINIMUM RATE CHARGE OPPOSED

Middleboro Residents Object to Bills for Gas and Electricity As Submitted by the Municipal Plant.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—"I have always been in favor of giving the municipal gas and electric lighting commissioners everything they wanted, hoping they would pull the plant out of debt, but I believe it is hopeless, and I favor the selling of the plant," was the expression of Andrew W. Wood, treasurer of the Middleboro Savings Bank.

The remark was occasioned by the "minimum rate" charge by which users of gas and electricity are billed to the amount of at least \$2 for gas and \$12 for electricity per annum, whether or not they use that amount. W. O. Penniman used electricity to the amount of \$1.50 and was billed for \$12. Others have had a similar experience, and there has been much discussion of the subject since the January bills were rendered.

Supt. George A. Philbrook states that the "minimum rate" has been in force for years, that only the new takers object to it; that the rate is necessary to insure some pay for the meters, and that really the service is a "ready-to-serve" charge. Some of the affected ones threaten to take the matter to the state board of electric light commissioners for adjudication.

The matter will probably be considered in town meeting. As the plant has cost the town about \$70,000, its disposition will be a matter of considerable interest.

STATE FIRMS GET ARMY CONTRACTS

Nearly \$70,000 worth of army construction has been awarded to Massachusetts firms by the quartermaster department of the army. C. E. Currier & Co., of Boston, will erect four sets of officers' quarters, costing \$22,980; a double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters costing \$13,288; and a double set of lieutenant's quarters, costing \$18,940 at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Darling and Slade of Fall River have the contract for two double sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters at Fort Meade, S. D. to cost \$12,760.

APPOINTMENT IS CONFIRMED.

FITCHBURG, Mass. — In the city council the mayor's appointment of James Barr to the board of health for three years was confirmed.

CORNELL NAMED TO PLAY FOOTBALL AT CAMBRIDGE

Contest Scheduled for First Saturday in November at Harvard Stadium—May Replace Brown Game.

THEIR FIRST MATCH

Cornell University will send her football team to Cambridge next fall to meet Harvard in the first football contest ever played between these two universities, the Harvard football management having given the Ithaca college Nov. 6 on the 1900 schedule.

Relations between these two universities have been very friendly for years. There have been races between the two crews the last four years, rowed alternately on the Charles river and Lake Cayuga, and for even longer than that the baseball teams have been playing an annual series of two games. The only difficulty in football has been the fact that Harvard has not felt able to send her eleven to Ithaca for return matches. The Harvard athletic committee does not look with favor on such long trips for its teams, but it is hoped that by 1910 it will be ready to let the team go to Cornell if the game this year proves all that is expected.

Giving Cornell a place on the Harvard schedule means that some one of last year's games will be given up, and the contest with Brown seems to be the most likely one. This game was played Oct. 30. As Carlisle is to get Oct. 23 and West Point Oct. 30, Brown's only hope is Oct. 13.

The arrangement with Cornell disposes of all talk regarding a possible game between Harvard and Princeton this year. Princeton made a strong effort to get a date with the Cambridge eleven, but the idea was not at all in favor with the Harvard management.

MARSHALL WILL CONTEST JAFFE

NEW YORK.—Articles have been signed for a match at chess between Frank J. Marshall and Charles Jaffe for a purse of \$200, beginning at the rooms of the Rice Chess Club, Jan. 31. A maximum of 10 games will be played, but as soon as either player scores a winning majority of points the contest will cease. The time limit agreed upon is 30 moves in the first two hours and 15 moves an hour thereafter.

They will undertake to contest five games a week and to play each day eight hours at a stretch, if necessary. The referee selected is Prof. Isaac L. Rice and the umpires Max Phillips, for Marshall, and Louis Hein, for Jaffe.

NEW ENGLAND FISH EXCHANGE STARTS WITH BRISK TRADE

President Neal Declares Business Exceeded Expectation at the Opening Today and Prosperity Is Assured.

The New England Fish Exchange started today on T wharf with trade brisk after the formal opening Wednesday, when representatives of 43 firms gathered to listen to the address of John R. Neal, president of the newly formed organization.

President Neal said business far exceeded their expectations at the opening, and a bright future was assured. The officers of the exchange are as follows: President John R. Neal, Vice-President William J. O'Brien and Secretary-Treasurer M. F. Shaw. Directors B. F. Rieba, A. W. Watts, C. J. Whitman, F. J. O'Hara, Jr., A. F. Baker, Fred Henry, John Burns, Jr., and Bert Phillips were the reception committee. After a word of greeting lunch was served. An impromptu entertainment was given later by John Carey, Louis Stillman and others.

Among those who were present at the opening were A. C. Burnham and Thomas J. Carroll, representatives of two of the large Gloucester fish firms, who inspected the quarters with interest, and examined the exchange's methods of doing business. The opening was largely attended by wholesale and retail fish dealers, representatives of the salt fish business, commission men and others interested in the trade.

The idea of forming this exchange originated with President John R. Neal, and it is owing to his untiring energy in pushing the project that the organization, the only one of its kind in the United States, has been formed. Its progress will be watched with interest by those interested in the fish trade in other parts of the country.

Notes From the Field of Sports

Frank Goodman has again been appointed coach of the Columbian University baseball squad.

Pitcher George Mullen is now the oldest member of the Detroit Americans, having joined that team in 1902.

Alfred Shrubbs is a strong favorite for the Marathon race to be run by him against Longboat next Tuesday night.

Cornell will hold an indoor track meet Feb. 22 for the class championship of the college. An alumnus has offered a cup to the winning class.

Stephen Kane of Louisville, Ky., has signed a contract to umpire in the National League this year. He was a member of the American Association staff last year.

Dartmouth will be unable to enter athletics at the indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association on account of the mid-year examinations coming at that time.

Captain Wadsworth of the Williams College basketball team is to take up professional playing at the end of the college term. He will start with the New Haven club.

The Yale basketball management is trying to arrange another game with the

Dartmouth five, and if plans can be carried out it will be played in Boston. Yale won the first game.

Both Chicago and Illinois universities are seriously considering entering men in the intercollegiate tennis tournament next fall. Chicago also has in mind an eastern trip this coming spring.

A banquet was given to the Canadian curlers who are now in Edinburgh, Scotland, by the Royal Caledonian Club of that city. Matches are to be played with the leading Scotch curling teams.

Baseball is becoming very popular in Venezuela. Sailors from the United States cruiser Dolphin have been playing games with teams made up of the local people, and about 500 persons have attended every game.

The National League umpire staff has had two additions made to it in the persons of Harry Truby, formerly second baseman for the Chicago Nationals, and Stephen Cusack, who was an umpire in the New York State League last year.

It is announced that Miss May Sutton, ex-world's tennis champion, will come East this summer to take part in the championships at Wissahickon Heights, Pa., in June. She may also go to England again to win back the British championship, lost by default.

Bowling Scores

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.			
	1	2	3 Totals
Arlington B. C.	454	511	496 1461
Colonial	563	476	480 1519
SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.			
	1	2	3 Totals
Newtowne	498	476	457 1431
Winthrop Y. C.	460	435	466 1361
NEWTON LEAGUE.			
	1	2	3 Totals
North Gate	779	869	865 2513
Mangus	684	911	776 2371
Riverdale	858	846	840 2544
Hunnewell	852	812	881 2545
Neighborhood	821	791	854 2466
Newton Bost.	775	901	791 2467

NEW BOWLING RECORD MADE.

COLUMBUS, O.—The world's bowling record for tournament scores was broken Wednesday at the Ohio state bowling tournament, the Krollman five-man team from Cincinnati rolling a total of 2931. This was four points better than the record of one Bonds five-man team of this city, made at the tournament at Cincinnati last year.

TO BUILD NEW TRACK.

Plans are under way to build a new bicycle track in this city to replace the one destroyed at the fire in Park square Sunday morning. The section near the entrance was not damaged to any great extent, and it is understood that the new track would be erected in that part of the building.

HOPE HIGH CAPTAIN TO COME.

WALTHAM — Captain Makepeace of the Hope high school football team of Providence, R. I., has been invited to attend the banquet to be given the Wal-

HARVARD HAS FAST PRACTISE

The Harvard varsity hockey team played a very fast practise game against a scrub team made up of Canadian players who are in the graduate schools. The varsity scored almost at will for the first half of the 25-minute period, running up nine points in less than that number of minutes. The final score was 14-0.

The Harvard team has two more days of practise in preparation for the game Saturday with the St. Francis seven, which will come from Nova Scotia for its first meeting with a Harvard team. This seven has held the championship in the maritime league for the past eight years and is likely to give Harvard more trouble than any team this season.

WANT INDOOR TRACK.

Cambridge Latin and Brookline High object to holding this year's preparatory league triangular indoor track and field championships in the old Newton High drill hall. As a result the following committee has been named to set the date and arrange all plans: Physical Directors Brown of Newton High, Carrell of Brookline High and Manager Davis of the Cambridge Latin school track team.

GOOD SCORES AT PINEHURST.

PINEHURST, N. C.—T. W. Moffett and A. R. Allen of the Crescent Athletic Club led in a preliminary hundred-target sweepstake event here Wednesday, with a score of 92 each. John R. Taylor and W. B. Darton led the professionals with a score of 93.

SOAP FIRM WILL BUILD ANEW.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Thomas Her-som & Co., soap manufacturers, recently burned out in Acushnet, will locate on the opposite side of the Acushnet river on Perry street, where a brick tight building will be erected and devices for minimizing the odor will be installed.

MEDFORD CLUB'S HOUSEWARMING.

Wednesday evening held a housewarming in the club house, the home made possible through the generosity of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, who purchased the building and fitted it up at his own expense. The affair was in charge of I. O. Wright, president of the new organization, and more than 200 were present.

DEFENDS QUALITY OF NEW YORK'S NEW EIGHTY-CENT GAS

Company Denies Allegation That Inferior Grade Will Be Foisted on Consumers as Result of Reduction.

NEW YORK.—Replying to a letter in which it is alleged by the writer that collectors for Consolidated Gas, in revising the bills as the result of the 20 per cent reduction brought about by the decision for 80-cent gas, are telling that consumers will have to pay for the reduction by getting inferior gas, Robert E. Livingston of the company, after talking with officials and attorneys, made a statement.

"All that is written in this communication," said Mr. Livingston, "is without foundation. The company has not had any collectors out since Jan. 4, and consequently it is not at all likely that they could have made any such remark."

"According to the law, the gas company must furnish gas of 22 candle power and its product is being daily tested by experts in the employ of the department of water supply, gas and electricity. Any failure on the part of the company to maintain the requisite candle power is punishable by a fine. In order that there may be no question about the quality of gas, for the law prescribes that tests may be made a mile from the source of supply, the company furnishes 23 1-4 candle power and sometimes more."

"New York is receiving gas of the highest quality, as may be seen by a comparison with other cities. London has 16 3-4, Boston 18 3-10 and St. Louis 18 candle power."

"Any statement that the gas company, as told in this letter, has employed an extra force of clerks or that any extra clerical force has been sent to its offices is absolutely false. The \$9,000,000 which is deposited in the custody of Commissioner Shields. How he is to disburse it no one will know until the supreme court has sent its mandate to the circuit court directing how this money is to be paid."

AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA RESIGNS

Mary Garden Tells Hammerstein Assigning of Mme. Cavaleri to Sing Her Part of Thais Is the Cause.

NEW YORK.—Mary Garden, the American prima donna, has resigned as a member of Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan grand opera company. The announced future appearance of Mme. Cavaleri, an Italian singer, in Miss Garden's part of Thais, was the cause of the trouble. The American made the part famous in this country, the Italian has played it abroad.

Mr. Hammerstein did not immediately accept the resignation of Miss Garden. Instead he issued a statement saying: "If the occurrence has caused her anguish I deem it my duty to remove the cause." This phrase has lent hope to Miss Garden's friends that the matter will be amicably settled.

Miss Garden's letter follows: "My Dear Mr. Hammerstein—On Monday afternoon when you told me that you were to engage Mme. Cavaleri to sing Thais, I said to you that the day this announcement was advertised in the newspapers I would leave the Manhattan opera house. This morning the published announcement appeared and accordingly I hereby send you my resignation."

The action of Miss Garden, after her rapid rise to prima donna status, and considering the fact that as an American she has been greatly honored for her accomplishments, is inexplicable.

PAY A HIGH DUTY ON FOREIGN COIN

NEW YORK.—That an importer must pay a penalty in the shape of 45 per cent duty on coin currency of a foreign country brought to the United States is the principle established in a decision of the board of United States general appraisers. The board sustained the collector in assessing duty on a consignment of Japanese coin currency imported for the New York branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The importers of the money, which weighed several tons, claimed it should have come in duty free as gold, silver and copper coins or as copper manufactures.

MASSACHUSETTS UNEMPLOYED LIST IS MUCH SHORTER

Figures in Labor Bulletin Made Public Today Give Proof of More Prosperous Times.

There is a decided improvement shown in the labor conditions in Massachusetts for the quarter ending Sept. 30 over those of the two previous quarters of the year, according to the labor bulletin issued today from the office of Charles F. Gettemy, chief of the state bureau of statistics of labor.

The number of labor unions is given as 651, against 493 for the second quarter ending June 30. The number of union members on the last day of the third quarter is shown as \$9,999, against 72,815 on June 30; and on Sept. 30, of this membership only 10 per cent were idle, while more than 14 per cent were idle at the end of the second quarter. The report of the first quarter showed nearly 18 per cent idle.

In speaking on the declining percentage of unemployed the bulletin says: "But the real significance of this declining percentage of idleness is more definitely determined by a consideration of the principal causes of idleness at the end of each quarter."

"Thus, the percentage idle on account of lack of work decreased from 16.18 per cent on March 31 to 12.54 per cent on June 30 and to 8.75 per cent on Sept. 30; the percentage idle on account of strikes or lockouts decreased from 0.73 per cent on March 31 to 0.24 per cent on June 30, and on Sept. 30 showed a slight increase over the previous returns, being 0.46 per cent; the percentage idle on account of disability increased from 0.76 per cent on March 31 to 1.21 per cent on June 30, but showed no appreciable change on Sept. 30, being 1.17 per cent."

APPOINTMENT IS CONFIRMED.

FITCHBURG, Mass. — In the city council the mayor's appointment of James Barr to the board of health for three years was confirmed.

The ...

Stearns

BEST STOCK CAR OF THE WORLD

30-60 H. P.—The Ideal Touring Car
15-30 H. P.—The Ideal Town Car

Town Car, Shaft Drive, Landulet Body, 15-30 H. P. \$3800
ARRANGE FOR A DEMONSTRATION

MORGAN B. KENT, 889 Boylston Street
TEL. 354 BACK BAY

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

NEW TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Limits Amount of Water to Be Taken by the Michigan Power Companies and at Chicago Drainage Canal.

WASHINGTON—The Senate on Wednesday ratified arbitration treaties with Chili, Costa Rica and Austria-Hungary in addition to the extradition treaty with Honduras, thus completing the series of 44 new extradition treaties negotiated to include the crime of bribery among the extraditable offenses.

The committee on foreign relations reported unanimously the treaty with Great Britain regulating the use of the boundary waters between this country and the British possessions.

This convention, which is pronounced by members of the committee to be one of the most important achievements of Secretary Root's administration, disposes of a great number of questions, all of which were considered by the joint commission without result, and the solution of which will prove a source of convenience and comfort, not only to the governments interested, but to a number of business men and industries in both countries.

The Niagara Falls problem is settled by fixing the amount of water to be taken by each country per second at 36,000 cubic feet by Canada and 20,000 cubic feet by the United States. The amount of water to be taken out of Lake Michigan by the Illinois drainage canal is fixed at 20,000 cubic feet per second.

Specific provision is made for the joint use of the waters of the St. John river between Maine and New Brunswick and finally a commission is created, to be composed of three members for each country, which commission will arbitrate such questions as may arise regarding the use of boundary waters.

It is provided that the navigation of the Great Lakes, collateral canals and other boundary waters shall be free to the inhabitants of both countries.

It is further agreed that Lake Erie shall be maintained at its present level.

The fact that the convention has received the unanimous approval of the committee on foreign relations is regarded as indicating that it will meet with no obstacles in the Senate.

BOARDS TO STUDY NATIONAL TRADE

E. A. Filene of Boston Is Named for Council of Commerce Committee to Study the Coastwise Shipping.

WASHINGTON—President Schwab of the National Council of Commerce has announced three important committees of that organization. They follow:

To cooperate with the secretary of commerce and labor in extending the influence of his department—William McArroll, delegate of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; B. A. Eckhart, delegates of the Chicago Board of Trade; Mahlon K. Kline of the Trades League of Philadelphia; Marcus N. Marks of the National Association of Clothiers and James E. Smith of the Business Men's League of St. Louis.

To study coastwise shipping—H. H. Haines, secretary, Galveston Chamber of Commerce; Edward A. Filene of the Boston Merchants' Association; L. A. Ransom of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; H. H. Richardson of the Jacksonville, Fla., Board of Trade and Ellison A. Smyth of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina.

To study recommendations dealing with mail communication between the United States and South American countries, Australasia, China and countries not contiguous to America in the Pacific ocean—Ambrose Swasey of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco; Frederick L. Everhardt of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, E. G. Miner of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and G. D. Rogers of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

DISCUSS COPYRIGHT LAW

WASHINGTON—At a hearing on copyrights of the committee on patents of the House the question of common-law property rights as applied to copyrights was discussed. Arthur Stuart of Boston speaking in defense of the Washburn bill and William Jenner of New York and Robert Parkinson in opposition to it.

TO PROBE TERRA COTTA "TRUST"

NEW YORK—Announcement is made that another alleged trust is to be investigated by the Federal authorities here. The company concerned is the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, a \$3,000,000 corporation with offices in this city.

It is alleged that the company is a monopoly operating in restraint of trade in violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The books and papers of the company have been surrendered to the United States district attorney under subpoena.

FEEDER TO DENVER RAILROAD.

NEW YORK—A new railroad, the Beaver, Penrose & Northern, to feed the Denver & Rio Grande, has been incorporated in Colorado, and is to be in operation in May. It is to run from Beaver, 22 miles west of Pueblo, to Penrose, through a rich fruit country.

SENATE WILL HAVE THIRTEEN NEW MEN IN COMING SESSION

Best Known Among the New Comers Are Root of New York, Burton of Ohio and Shively of Indiana.

ILLINOIS IN DOUBT

WASHINGTON—There will be 13 new senators, at least, in the upper branch of Congress, and the deadlock in Illinois over the attempt to reelect Senator Albert J. Hopkins may result in making the number 14, out of the 31 senatorships that begin new terms March 4.

Among these new men the most widely known are Elihu Root of New York, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana. The other 10 men are Wesley L. Jones, Washington, George E. Chamberlain, Oregon, E. D. Smith, South Carolina, M. N. Johnson, North Dakota, Coe L. Crawford, South Dakota, Joseph L. Bristow, Kansas, W. O. Bradley, Kentucky, ex-Governor Fletcher, Florida; Charles J. Hughes, Jr., Colorado, and A. B. Cummins, Iowa, who is now serving out the expiring term of Senator Allison.

Those who will surely return, 17 in number, are Senators Brandegee, Connecticut; Clark, Arkansas; Clay, Georgia; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Gore, Oklahoma; Heyburn, Idaho; Johnson, Alabama; McNary, Louisiana; Newlands, Nevada; Overman, North Carolina; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins, California; Smoot, Utah; Smith, Maryland; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Stone, Missouri.

The retiring senators and their length of service were: Ankeny, Washington, six years; Forsaker, Ohio, 12 years; Fulton, Oregon, six years; Gary, South Carolina, one year; Hansbrough, North Dakota, 18 years; Hemenway, Indiana, four years; Kittredge, South Dakota, eight years; Long, Kansas, five years; McCready, Kentucky, five years; Milton, Florida, one year; Platt, New York, 12 years; Teller, Colorado, 24 years.

GENERAL CORPS BILL IS READY

WASHINGTON—The military appropriation bill as approved by the House committee on military affairs provides for a general staff corps which shall consist of one chief of staff and two general officers to be detached by the President from the army at large and not to be below the grade of brigadier general; four colonels, six lieutenant colonels and six majors, to be detached from corresponding grades in the army under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe.

The bill carries a total appropriation of \$98,295,406.

HONDURAS IS NOW NO CRIME REFUGE

WASHINGTON—By means of a favorable report made to the Senate from the committee on foreign relations on an extradition treaty with Honduras, steps have been taken to break up the last asylum of persons who commit crimes in the United States. When this treaty is ratified and proclaimed by the President of the United States, extradition of criminals will be possible with all governments of the world.

FUNDS ASKED FOR MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON—Representative Greene of Fall River requested the House committee on rivers and harbors to incorporate in its next appropriation bill a sufficient amount to permit surveys of the Fall River harbor at Great Point, Nantucket, and a survey for a canal from Fall River on the Taunton river, to the Fore River harbor at Quincy.

UNITE U. S. PENSION AGENCIES.

WASHINGTON—The House by a vote of 71 to 124 has decided against the continuance of the present system of separate pension agencies and approved the scheme of consolidating them.

TURKS UNEARTH BIG CONSPIRACY

LONDON—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail says that a widespread conspiracy to overthrow the constitution and restore despotism was accidentally discovered on Jan. 14. A letter was sent to one of the government offices addressed to a member of the staff, Abdur Rahman. It happened that there were two employees of that name, one an ardent Young Turk, while the other was involved in the conspiracy. The letter was handed to the former, who showed it to his superiors.

They handed it over to the police, and in a few hours 28 suspects were arrested. A quantity of incriminating documents were found. Stores of arms were subsequently discovered in many places. Twenty thousand persons in all parts of the country are implicated.

ASK FOR ARMY AIRSHIP FUND

House Committee on Military Affairs Are Informed That Half a Million Dollars Is Desired for the Purpose.

Aeronautics are again to the fore in Washington. Officers of the signal corps have appeared before a subcommittee of the House committee on military affairs. Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, who sold Dirigible No. 1 to the United States army, is in town with extensive plans and M. B. Sellers, a native of Baltimore, who has been in the wilds of Kentucky for some time experimenting with a new style of aeroplane, is in the city after recent successful flights, as the guest of Prof. A. F. Zahm of the Catholic University of America. Both are well known authorities on air currents.

Brig.-Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer, with Maj. George O. Squier and Lieutenant Lahm of the signal corps, appeared before the subcommittee on military affairs and asked for a half million dollar appropriation to continue the aeronautical work in the army.

Mr. Sellers, who is a comparatively young man, has devoted his life, says the New York Herald, to the study of air currents and aeronautics. In order to escape notice he established a shop in Carter county, Ky., 30 miles from Ashland. Just prior to coming to Washington he had several experimental flights with his new style of aeroplane, all of which were more than 100 feet in length and on an average of 10 to 15 feet from the ground. He is wealthy and intends to devote his life to the study of the subject.

Captain Baldwin, who was seen with Professor Zahm and Mr. Sellers at the Cosmos Club, announced that with the formation of the Washington Aero Club he would make Washington his headquarters and establish an "aerodrome" where he would keep an assortment of airships from the spherical to the aeroplane. Captain Baldwin is now working on an aeroplane, some parts of which he has held up pending consultation with Professor Zahm.

PRESIDENT NAMES FINE ARTS BOARD

Plans for Public Buildings or Grounds in Washington Must Hereafter Be Submitted for Its Approval.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt Wednesday created a council of fine arts and directed that hereafter the heads of executive departments, bureaus and commissions, before any plans are formulated for public buildings or grounds or for the location or erection of any statue, must submit the matter to the council and follow their advice unless for good and sufficient reasons the President directs otherwise.

The council is composed of the following:

Architects—C. Howard Walker of Boston, Cass Gilbert, C. Grant LaFarge, Walter Cook, William A. Boring, S. B. P. Townbridge, John G. Howard, Glenn Brown, Thomas R. Kimball, John L. Mauran, D. H. Burnham, John H. M. Donaldson, George B. Post, Arnold W. Brunner, Robert S. Peabody of Boston, Charles F. McKim, William S. Kames, James Rush Marshall, Abram Garfield, Frank Miles Day and William B. Mumdie.

Painters—John LaFarge, F. D. Millet, E. H. Blashfield and Kenyon Cox.

Sculptors—Daniel C. French, Herbert Adams, H. A. MacNeil and K. T. Bitter.

Landscape and Architect—Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., of Boston.

The supervising architect of the treasury department is to act as executive officer in carrying out the recommendations of the council.

GOVERNOR WANTS MODEST HOUSE

INDIANAPOLIS—The introduction of a bill to appropriate \$150,000 to erect a governor's house brought a statement from Governor Marshall, Democrat, to the effect that a house costing \$15,000 to \$20,000 is good enough for a governor, and anything in excess of this sum would be extravagant. He said:

"In the first place, the state of Indiana is not in a financial way to spend that amount of money for a house for the governor. If the next place, \$150,000 would erect a house that the average man who might be elected governor could not afford to maintain on his salary. This would mean that the state would be obliged to maintain it for him, pay the servants and keep up the running expenses. I don't feel that the state should be asked to do this for a governor. A millionaire might be able to keep up such a house, but the average man could not."

LYNN TO ASK STATE FOR TITLE TO LAND ON HARBOR FRONT

Transfer Is Subject to Condition That City Shall Reclaim and Develop the Territory So Acquired.

READY TO BE TAXED

LYNN—Another important step in the projected development of Lynn harbor was taken by the city council of Lynn in special session, Tuesday evening, when the city solicitor was directed to petition the Legislature for the enactment of a law transferring title in certain of the flats now owned by the commonwealth to that city.

The flats lie between the Saugus river on the Lynn shore and Sand Point on the Nahant shore. The proposed law provides that the grant shall be subject to a condition that Lynn shall hold the territory for the purposes of reclamation and development.

Unless the actual work of reclamation and development shall have been begun within five years from the date of the grant the flats are to revert to the commonwealth.

It is also provided that the city of Lynn be authorized to raise by taxation money for the reclamation and improvement of the flats with the understanding that the city shall be obliged to secure from the harbor commissioners licenses for the erection of grain elevators, warehouses, ship docking facilities, etc., and the filling required for the same within the limits of tide water.

The petition and accompanying bill must be filed by Saturday of this week. Engineers are already engaged in preparing a survey for the proposed development of Lynn harbor, financed by an appropriation of \$10,000.

Extensive development of Lynn and Salem harbors is one of the principal aims of the bill offered in the House by Representative Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill, providing for an appropriation of \$10,000,000, of which not over \$2,000,000 can be expended in any one year, for the improvement and development of such harbors and inland waterways in Massachusetts as will promote the commercial and industrial progress of the commonwealth.

TURKEY TAKING HAND IN PERSIA

Advance Across Frontier Reported to Be a Move to Check the Anglo-Russian Dominance in Shah's Land.

ST. PETERSBURG—What is believed to be a new plan to check Anglo-Russian influence in Persia was discovered today in the news that a Turkish advance across the frontier into the Lake Urmiah district of Persia is under way.

The Turks are reported to be establishing custom houses on Persian soil. The promptness with which the Turkish movement followed the settlement of the Turko-Austrian affair is construed here to mean that Austria has agreed to support Turkey in the latter's interference with the scheme of Russia and England to be the dominating forces in Persian affairs.

Turkey undoubtedly contemplates reasserting the long-standing boundary claims, which were temporarily abandoned when the revolution broke out.

The Russian foreign office makes no attempt to conceal its anxiety over the situation, and is in constant communication with the British foreign office.

URGES FARMING FOR CRIMINALS

COLUMBUS, O.—Gov. Andrew L. Harris believes farming is the ideal life for criminals. The farmer Governor would like to see prisoners transferred from the penitentiary to the reformatory at Mansfield and the penitentiary prisoners who are not confirmed criminals employed on a state farm convenient to the city. Most of the state's manufacturing of supplies would then be done in the penitentiary by the dangerous prisoners. "It is the conditions of our cities that breed crime," says the Governor. "Most of it can be traced to idleness and drink, and idleness is frequently the cause of drink. There is little drink in the country and practically no idleness."

SENT TO PARIS TO STUDY GOWNS

NEW YORK—Miss Jane Fales, a graduate of Columbia University, who has been teaching in the Manhattan Trade School, has sailed for Paris by the White Star liner Teutonic to study styles and designs of women's dresses and the methods of the Paris schools in sketching and designing gowns.

Columbia will pay her expenses, and when she returns she will be head of the school of household arts in Teachers' College.

BUYS DOMINION TEXTILE STOCK.

MONTREAL—A British syndicate has purchased a \$1,000,000 block of stock of the Dominion Textile Company and secured an option on about \$2,000,000.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

ASK FARM SCHOOL FOR ESSEX COUNTY

Proposed Institution to Be Under the Joint Control of State and Communities in That District.

An agricultural school for Essex county is to be asked for by the Associated Boards of Trade of the different cities and towns in that part of the state. They seek to make it a joint affair on the part of the state and county, each to pay one half the initial cost and expense of maintenance. On the part of the state the Governor, so the bill will provide, is to appoint four trustees and the county will be represented in the management by the county commissioners.

The initial cost is put at \$75,000 and the maintenance not to exceed \$20,000. The county is to be allowed to issue bonds for its share of the initial cost. The location of the school is to be decided by the joint board subject to the approval of the state commission on industrial education and the joint board is then to go ahead with the erection of suitable buildings.

It is to be a free school for pupils resident in the county over 14 years of age.

This is one of the latest results of the work of the state industrial commission, which hopes to make it the first of a series of new schools of this character.

BILL CURBS NEW HAMPSHIRE LOBBY

CONCORD, N. H.—L. E. Wyman, Republican from Manchester, has introduced a bill in the state House of Representatives which provides that any person employed by a person, firm, corporation or association to act as agent or counsel to promote or oppose legislation by the General Court, or act as legislative agent, shall within two days after such employment, or within two days after the opening of the legislative session, cause his name to be entered upon a docket of legislative counsel prepared by the secretary of state, with all particulars in connection therewith, including the name and business of the employer.

The agent or counsel is required to file additional entries as special subjects are introduced which he may promote or oppose. No legislative committee shall allow a person to appear before it who is not described in the docket. The legislative agent shall confine his duties to appearing before a committee, drafting bills and giving legal advice. On the second day of each session the secretary of state shall deliver copies of the docket to the clerks of the House and Senate, who shall read it aloud.

New England Briefs

MANCHESTER, N. H.—There will be a recount of the vote for deputy sheriff.

AMHERST, Mass.—An aero club and a press club have been formed at Amherst college.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The state Legislature is facing a treasury deficit of over \$200,000.

SALMON FALLS, N. H.—The weavers in the Salmon Falls cotton mills have struck for better wages.

SALEM, Mass.—Plans for changes in the Essex court house at Salem call for an expenditure of \$75,000.

HILLSBORO, N. H.—The Rev. Robert W. Wallace has been installed as pastor of the Smith Memorial Church.

MEDFIELD, Mass.—Over 400 persons attended the annual ball of the Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company.

LYNN, Mass.—Arthur W. Pinkham was elected president of the National City Bank at the annual meeting.

ORONO, Me.—The new agriculture hall at the University of Maine costing \$50,000 was dedicated Wednesday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Richard E. Lyman has been appointed permanent receiver of the Central Trust Company.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Eight teachers have been dropped from the public schools staff for alleged incompetency.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Frederick A. Carroll of this city has been elected orator of the senior class at Dartmouth.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—H. G. Field of Bristol was elected president at the annual dinner of the New Hampshire Retail Grocers' Association.

AUGUSTA, Me.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to the effect that if the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co. will extend their lines into northern Maine, its taxes will be reduced 95 per cent for 10 years.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—There has been placed in the art building at Wellesley College a painting of President Caroline Hazard by Cecilia Beaux, whose paintings are considered by many to rank with Sargent's.

The picture is a three-quarter length, profile view of President Hazard as she stands at the pulpit in Houghton Memorial chapel.

NEW BILL PROVIDES PEOPLE'S VOTE FOR NATIONAL SENATE

Mr. Shaw of Essex District Files His Measure Opening Way in Massachusetts for Direct Ballot.

HAS VITAL MEANING

Senator James F. Shaw of the third Essex district Wednesday filed in the Senate his bill to provide for the nomination of United States senators by the voters of the state at the regular fall election.

The bill provides that the secretary of state shall place on the official ballots the name of every candidate nominated for United States senator under any present state law or any that may hereafter be enacted.

Copies of the returns of votes cast for these different candidates are to be sent to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House as soon as the General Court is organized. Each of these presiding officers is to announce the result and thereupon the Legislature shall proceed to elect a senator.

In case no nominations are made in the usual way for candidates for state office, 500 or more citizens can petition the secretary of state, saying they are affiliated with a certain political party, are legal voters and that they endorse the person named in their petition as the party candidate for United States senator.

Ten of these signers must make oath before proper officials that the petition is in good faith and that they believe the signatures genuine.

The candidate himself must file a certificate saying that he is qualified for the office and consents to be a candidate. These petitions must be filed at least 20 days before any general election at which members of the General Court are elected.

The act itself is to take effect, if accepted, by a majority of the voters of the state at the next state election and the secretary is directed to place the question upon the ballot in much the same manner as the local option question is put upon the ballot in city or town election.

A RUSSIAN GIRL TO STUDY HENS

BROCKTON, Mass.—Miss Friede, a young lady from Russia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hunter at their home on Summer street, Abington. She is in this country for the purpose of studying poultry raising. She purposes to impart her knowledge to Russian farmers. She has already learned the best that can be obtained from English authorities, having taken a course in the University Extension College at Reading, Eng., on the subject.

She comes to this country with the cordial indorsement of Prof. Edward Brown of the English college. Miss Friede will study in the more important agricultural colleges and poultry farms in the United States and Canada.

WHITMAN MERCHANTS ORGANIZE.

BROCKTON—The Retail Merchants' Association of Whitman has organized with Benjamin F. Bowker president, Seth Alden vice-president, George A. Clift secretary, George A. Stevens treasurer, Miss Florence M. Porter, William Bliss and William Spellman executive committee, Maurice Graney and H. C. Cleveland committee on advertising.

Separation of the offices has already been provided for by the Lynn city council to take effect immediately. In accordance with that arrangement Robert E. Ramsdell, formerly of Boston, was this week qualified as city treasurer and former Councilman Walter P. Babb as collector of taxes, each under bonds of \$30,000. The salaries of the positions are yet to be fixed by ordinance.

LYNN ARRANGES TO SPLIT OFFICE

LYNN—Legislative enactment will be petitioned for by the city of Lynn to separate the offices of treasurer and collector of taxes so that the two offices shall not be held by the same person and at the same time. The late Hartwell S. French held the two positions for over a quarter of a century.

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NEWS BURNED OUT AT MIDDLEBORO

The Mailing List and Books Saved, But Printing Plant, Butcher's Shop and Bakery Are Destroyed.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—A fire which started in the workshop of Sheehan Bros' bakery at 5 o'clock this morning destroyed the plant of the Middleboro News and burned out the butcher shop of A. M. Peckham. The loss is \$11,000.

The fire was caused by the overturning of a kettle of boiling doughnut fat. After burning the workroom, with its stock of \$1000 worth of pastry materials the fire spread to the second story of the adjoining building, which contains the office of the Middleboro News.

The cases, type and presses were so badly damaged as to be rendered useless. Russ H. Gilbert dashed into the burning office and brought out the mailing list and books of the newspaper concern. The loss to the News is \$7,000.

The stock of A. M. Peckham, butcher, was damaged to the extent of \$3000. The burned buildings, which are numbered 9-13 Wareham street, were owned by Mr. Peckham.

The fireman put out the blaze after three hours' work. During that time street car traffic was tied up by the lines of hose laid across the track.

FARMING SCHOOL WANTED IN ESSEX

LYNN—The Essex county associated boards of trade are to act as sponsor for the merits of a bill to be introduced in the Legislature next week for the establishment of a high school of agriculture in Essex county at a cost not to exceed \$75,000.

Ralph S. Bauer, president of the Lynn board of trade; Hon. Alden P. White of Salem and Charles A. Archer, president of the Salem and Essex county boards of trade, have conferred in Boston with Secretary Morse of the state industrial school commission and Commissioner Winslow relative to the site of the proposed institution.

REVENUE NEEDED IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Without additional revenue the state of Rhode Island cannot continue to conduct its affairs satisfactorily, maintain its credit or meet with reasonable promptness its financial obligations, according to the annual report of General Treasurer Walter A. Reed.

With an estimate of the receipts of 1900 fixed at \$2,087,575, Mr. Reed stated that the regular charges and the payment of the unexpended balances of special appropriations will not only absorb the entire income of 1900, but will make serious inroads into the receipts of 1910.

The treasurer says that a large proportion of the personal property of the state remains untaxed.

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New Linen Suits, New Lingerie Gowns and New Batiste, Lawn and Crepe Waists—all very appropriate and adapted to Southern travel.

U. S. PENSION CHECK STATUS IN BANKS WILL BE DECIDED

Supreme Court to Hear Suit of Government Against Institution in Providence (R. I.) at Capital Today.

HISTORY OF CASE

WASHINGTON—The case of the United States against the National Exchange Bank of Providence, R. I., which brings up one of the largest alleged schemes to defraud the pension office, will be argued before the United States supreme court here today. The bank will be represented by Theodore Francis Green of Providence.

The suit involves the question of the liability assumed by the government in issuing pension checks. The suit is of vast importance not only because of the large amount of money at stake, but because of the fact that the result will determine the rights of other banks. The question whether checks issued by the government for pensions are commercial paper and are to be treated like checks of individuals has been passed upon affirmatively by several state and federal courts, but the question has never before been presented to the United States supreme court. The decision will be a final settlement of the question.

The history of the case brings out many interesting facts. In the early eighties, and up to 1898, William A. Munson was a pension attorney in Providence and among his clients were various pensioners, widows and old soldiers, who received checks issued by the government in payment of their pensions. As the pensioners passed away, or as the widows remarried, Munson continued to receive their checks, but instead of returning them to the pension office in Boston he forged his clients' names and cashed the checks in various Providence banks.

Inasmuch as the vouchers required by the pension department were always filled out by him, apparently in strict conformity with the law, the government continued to honor the checks for 12 years or more. During this time Munson received about 200 checks, amounting to nearly \$25,000. Finally the alleged fraud was detected and Munson received five years in the state prison. He afterward confessed.

The federal government thereupon demanded from the various banks interested that they return the money which the government had paid upon the checks which had been sent by the banks to Boston for collection. One or two of the banks complied, but the National Exchange Bank with others refused to do so on the ground that it was not notified of the alleged forgeries until so long after their discovery by the government that they had lost all chance to take steps to recover from Munson or his associates.

The United States, thereupon, in 1901, brought suit in the circuit court of Boston against the National Exchange Bank. The court held that the bank must repay the government, with interest. The bank appealed to the circuit court of appeals for the first circuit, and in the early part of 1907 this decision was reversed. Then the government appealed the case to the supreme court at Washington, and it is upon this appeal that the arguments are to be heard today.

LIGHT IN AMBROSE CHANNEL DESIRED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Straus asks for an appropriation by Congress to enable the government to purchase and lay acetylene gas light buoys in Ambrose channel in New York harbor, in order that passage to the sea may be illuminated at night.

The amount needed for the purpose is in excess of \$80,000, but the government has on hand \$40,000 which may be used to light the channel, which with an additional appropriation of \$40,000 will be all that will be required.

Attention is directed to the fact that the transatlantic companies have frequently urged the government to illuminate Ambrose channel at night in order that vessels may freely enter the harbor and depart from it in safety at all times.

ALTERS EXPRESS TARIFF POSTING

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission has issued an order modifying the act requiring express companies to post their tariffs.

The order says in part: "If such modification is accepted by an express company it must be understood that misuse of the privileges therein extended or frequent misquotations of rates by its agents will result in cancellation of the privileges as to that company."

"It should also be understood that in so modifying the requirements of the act the commission expects a continuation of the practice of furnishing tariffs to a reasonable extent to frequent shippers thereunder."

SENATE FAVORS BOUNDARY PACT. WASHINGTON—The Senate foreign relations committee ordered a favorable report on the new Canadian boundary treaty. It settles a number of questions which have long been the subject of annoyance.

TUGS SAVE MEN IN BURNING "CRIB"

Explosion of Powder Fills Chicago Tunnel Workings With Fire and Smoke and Forty-Eight Lives Lost.

CHICAGO—A magazine of powder and dynamite stored at a "crib" covering the inlet of the new water tunnel, a mile and a half from shore in Lake Michigan, exploded on Wednesday. Ninety-five workmen are known to have been employed in the tunnel workings and 48, it is estimated, were killed.

The first warning came in the form of a telephone message, sent by one of the workmen, to the office of the George W. Jackson Construction Company, saying that the crib was on fire and asking for help. Before details could be given the wire was burned off.

Tugs were immediately sent to the scene, but progress was slow owing to the fog which prevailed and the ice floes. When the first of the rescue fleet arrived the ice made it impossible to reach the improvised pier but a small boat carried the victims to the steamer and rescued those who had plunged into the waters of the lake rather than face the flames that were raging in the crib structure. After several hours of heroic work on the part of the rescuers 39 workmen were rescued and brought to the city.

The tunnel in which the men were killed is intended to supply the far southern part of the city with water. It is to cost \$1,084,000. Two shafts were sunk by the contractors, one on the shore and the other far out in the lake, protected by the crib, which is a giant coffer-dam. From each shaft a tunnel was being driven laterally, it being the intention that the two eventually meet midway.

The powder and dynamite which exploded was stored in a small building on a separate pier, but the explosion was of sufficient violence to set fire to the crib structure proper, in which were the berths and living rooms of the workmen, and the smoke, carried down the tunnel, suffocated many before they could get out.

The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

MEYER DECLARES FOR POSTAL BANKS

The Postmaster-General Addresses Board of Trade in Washington Today—Talk on Tariff by Others.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-general George von L. Meyer delivered an address today to the National Board of Trade, now in session in this city in which he declared anew his desire to see postal savings banks established for the good of the people.

At a banquet held by the board, Vice-President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon discussed the tariff question, but advocating a careful revision of the country's revenue laws. Mr. Fairbanks said:

"A tariff which is revised without a thorough consideration of the industrial interests of America is doomed to disastrous defeat."

Speaker Cannon said: "I am noted as being 'that old stand-patter.' When you revise the revenue laws production halts because consumption halts. Therefore I believe it unwise to tinker with the tariff unless it cannot be avoided; but the time has come, beginning next March, when I trust we will be able to make a prompt, efficient and honest revision."

DROP TEACHERS AT HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL—The school board changed its attitude on the teachers' question when, instead of a recorded motion that eight of the poorest teachers be dropped, the superintendent was instructed to notify those teachers whose services would not be required by reason of a readjustment of grades not to report back after the February vacation.

Superintendent Gay protested without effect the putting of the responsibility on his shoulders and declared that he thought it unjust to require him to be the one to compel vacancies. He said that if the board made him a real superintendent he would produce 20 per cent greater efficiency at a 20 per cent less cost.

HOUSE ARRANGES NEW PAIR SYSTEM

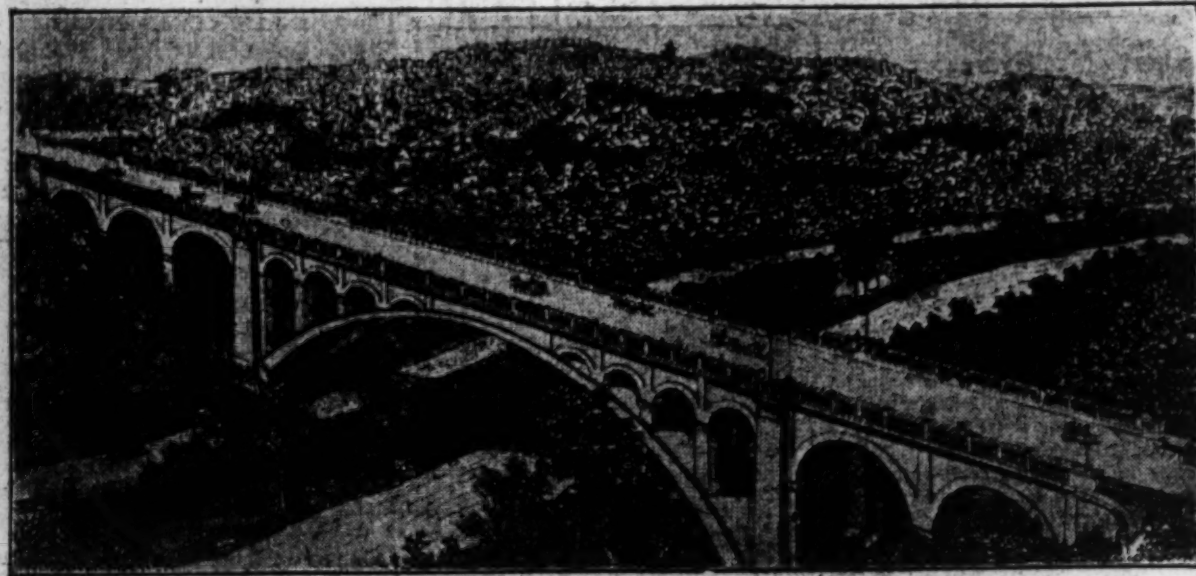
In the House on Wednesday afternoon the Senate order to restrict the traveling of committees came down for concurrence in its adoption, and was laid over until Thursday.

The rules committee made its report on the order relating to the announcement of pairs, recommending that an absent member may be paired only in case he is absent on legislative business with a legislative committee. Laid over until Thursday.

The resolutions expressing sympathy for the Italian sufferers were adopted without debate.

A BIG EVENT FOR JAPAN. ROME—Dowager Queen Margherita, the mother of King Victor Emmanuel, will visit Japan next August. It is the announced intention of the Mikado and Empress to meet her at the railroad station at Tokyo on her arrival. This will be the first time in history that an Empress of Japan has ever left the imperial palace to welcome a visitor.

Here Is the World's Greatest Concrete Bridge



QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLAR CROSSWAY AND THE METHOD USED IN BUILDING IT. The span shown in the upper picture was constructed by the erection of the falsework illustrated beneath.

PHILADELPHIA—There was completed within the last year a notable engineering structure. Spanning the historic and wildly picturesque valley of the Wissahickon in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, the Walnut Lane bridge—the greatest concrete arch in the world and third largest masonry arch—connects two outlying districts of the city and opens up a new territory for suburban homes. The outskirts of historic Germantown and the hills of Roxborough, heretofore separated by a wide and deep valley and communicable only by devious and round-about roads, are now one.

CLAYTON TO JOIN FORBES IN AIRSHIP

A. Holland Forbes of New York, secretary of the Aero Club of America, has invited H. Helm Clayton of the Blue Hill observatory to accompany him in his balloon in the next national balloon race for the grand prize of the Aero Club of America.

Mr. Clayton will accept the invitation. They will use the balloon Conqueror, which has been repaired since it burst in the Berlin race last year, when Mr. Forbes and Augustus Post dropped from the clouds.

Mr. Forbes has been in St. Louis and Indianapolis, to investigate the relative merits of the two cities as the starting point of the nation's race. Ten balloons are preparing for the race, with the probability of five more. These will include the Conqueror, America 2d, by McCoy; the Indiana and Hoosier, by the Indianapolis Club; three by the St. Louis club; the Ohio, by Morgan and Wade of Cleveland; one by the Milwaukee Club and one by Captain T. S. Baldwin.

BANK TO REOPEN IN SOMERSWORTH

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—Conditions at the First National bank, closed the past few weeks owing to the misappropriation of \$65,000 by Cashier Varney, are favorable to the reopening of the institution.

More than 600 shares of stock have been heard from, and at the price of \$35 per share this would bring the net receipts up to over \$30,000. It is expected that more will be heard from in a short time. To help the situation, the temporary receiver, Norwin S. Bean, has issued a second notice to the stockholders.

Receiver Bean's report has been forwarded to the comptroller of the currency. The shortage does not exceed the amount first given.

The American Surety Company will pay the cashier's bond without insisting upon 60 days notice. The stockholders have had a meeting and have discussed the matter of securing a cashier, but have not made any definite choice.

REID VISITS KING EDWARD. LONDON—King Edward has received Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, at Buckingham Palace. The ambassador has been invited to join the royal home party which is to be held at Windsor Castle next week.

constructed, the method of construction and the artistic treatment of the design. In point of size two masonry arches abroad exceed it in proportions, but neither here nor abroad is there anything approaching it fashioned out of concrete.

MICHIGAN GROWS BIG GRAPE CROP

Yield in Southwestern Part of State for Past Year Beats All Previous Records for Size and Quality.

PAW PAW, Mich.—The season of 1908 was the most prolific of grapes in the southwestern part of the state, known as the fruit belt. It is estimated that the crop totaled 46,000,000 pounds, or 2033 cars.

If these cars averaged 30 feet in length and were formed into one train they would have extended about 11 miles. The principal shipping points were Paw Paw, which sent 587 car loads away; Lawton, 730; Mattawan, 287; Lake Cora and Marcellus, each 80; Decatur, 56; Bobbs and Kendall, each 35, and Schoolcraft, 27.

Though the crop was so prodigious the price was as a rule satisfactory—better than in other years when the yield has been great and of good quality.

As the price averaged about 12 cents a basket and as the shipping associations have handled the crop far more satisfactorily than fruit has been hitherto marketed from the section, the acreage of vineyards will be largely increased during the coming season.

CONFIRM LOWELL AS HARVARD HEAD

The Harvard Overseers Wednesday confirmed the corporation's selection of Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell to succeed President Eliot. He will take office May 19.

John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, presided at the session, which voted unanimously for Professor Lowell.

PINCHOT INVITES MEXICO

MEXICO CITY—Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry of the United States department of agriculture, is here to deliver to President Diaz the invitation of President Roosevelt to have Mexico represented at the conference in Washington in February on conservation.

MILLIONS FOR INDIANS

WASHINGTON—The Indian appropriation bill ordered reported in the House provides for eleven million dollars for the support of the Indian bureau, this being one and a half millions more than was appropriated for the present fiscal year.

constructed, the method of construction and the artistic treatment of the design. In point of size two masonry arches abroad exceed it in proportions, but neither here nor abroad is there anything approaching it fashioned out of concrete.

MAINE SENATOR'S SON IN CONGRESS?

PORTLAND, Me.—Should Col. Frederick Hale of this city be elected to Congress from the first Maine district, to succeed Congressman Amos L. Allen, the unusual circumstance of father and son being in the same Congress will be presented.

Congressman Allen will not be a candidate for re-election. Colonel Hale has lived in Portland 12 years. He has been active in politics here and has been in the Legislature.

Colonel Hale's title came from his having served four years on the staff of Governor Hill. So far he is the only candidate in the field, but neither he nor his friends anticipate that he will win the nomination without a contest.

THE PRESIDENT AS A LINGUIST

WASHINGTON—The linguistic ability of President Roosevelt will be shown upon the pleasure trip he has decided to take through a portion of Europe immediately following his African hunting expedition in 1910. He will deliver an address to the students of Berlin, in German, will lecture in French before the Sorbonne at Paris, and according to his present determination, he will conclude his "specialty conducted lecturing tour" when he addresses the students and faculty at the University of Oxford, in English.

UNIVERSITY OUT FOR A BIG GRANT

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—An appropriation of \$5,500,000 will be asked from the state Legislature by the trustees of the University of Illinois. This sum is for new buildings, maintenance for two years, and sums needed in the agricultural department, which total in themselves over \$1,000,000.

The new buildings sought include one for the college of literature and arts to replace the historic "main hall," which is the oldest building on the campus. The sum of \$250,000 is asked for this, a like sum for an administration building, and \$100,000 for an armory.

The agricultural department asks \$200,000 for new buildings. It is estimated the cost of conducting the university will be increased \$125,000 a year.

CARNEGIE FUND REWARDS INDIANS

Full-Blooded Redskins Are Included in List of Twenty-Six Heroes Recognized by the Commission.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The Carnegie hero fund commission awarded 26 medals, \$14,750 in cash, and pensions aggregating \$505 per month, at its annual meeting, for deeds of valor investigated since the last meeting of the commission last October.

Among those whose deeds of heroism were rewarded by the commission are two full-blooded Indians living on the government land.

The cash awards made by the commission since its organization in May, 1905, included those just made, amounting to \$103,452.26, and the pension allowances \$16,440 annually. All the officers of the commission were reelected.

The awards made Wednesday include: Neal W. Beattie, 21, of Guildhall, Vt., given a bronze medal and \$1000 for educational purposes. Beattie rescued W. A. Sargent, 20, of Bradford, Vt., who broke through the ice.

A silver medal and \$250 were awarded to John J. Kennedy of Holyoke, Mass., father of John F. Kennedy, 13, who was drowned in an ineffectual attempt to save Edward A. Polissier, Jr., July 6, 1904.

CUBANS NOTIFY NEW PRESIDENT

HAVANA—Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez was officially proclaimed President-elect of Cuba Wednesday at a joint session of Congress held in the House of Representatives, and later was formally notified at the Presidio, or state penitentiary, on the outskirts of Havana.

Congress went through the brief formality of canvassing the electoral vote, after which President Martin Morua Delgado of the Senate officially declared Gomez President and Alfredo Zayas Vice-President.

Congress then resolved to call in a body upon Gen. Gomez to notify him. The senators and representatives were driven to the Gomez residence. They found that he was at the Presidio with Gen. Castillo Duany, governor of the penitentiary. There they went and in Gen. Castillo's office the ceremony took place.

General Gomez pledged his best endeavors to maintain peace and prosperity.

CARRIAGE HIRE FOR ALDERMEN

The carriage hire bill for 1908 of Boston's board of aldermen was \$3778. Vouchers for \$1372 of the amount were filed after the Good Government Association had published its report on candidates just before the city election.

The total of the bill of each alderman for the year is as follows: Alderman Baldwin, \$1043.50; Curley, \$614; Donnelly, \$467; Leary, \$605; Timilty, \$471; Finigan, \$564; Brand, \$13.50.

Aldermen E. H. and L. M. Clark, Cotton, Anderson, Ballantyne and Parker had no carriage bills. The carriage privilege is now forbidden by law.

SPAIN TO SHOW GOODS ABROAD

A number of influential merchants of Barcelona, Spain, have under contemplation the chartering of a large vessel upon which they intend to install an exposition of Spanish manufactures and Spanish agricultural products, says the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. This vessel is to make a 10 months' cruise, visiting the principal commercial ports of the world for the purpose of creating a larger demand for Spanish merchandise.

AID FOR AIRSHIP INVENTORS.

NEW YORK—Wilbur R. Kimball, airship inventor, announces that an aerial development company has been formed. Mr. Kimball, who is secretary of the Aeronautical Society and a member of the Aero Club of America, is to be the president. The company is to be capitalized at \$25,000. The purpose of the company is to aid inventors.

TAFT TO ABOLISH SOUTH'S REFEREE PATRONAGE PLANS

System Has Made It Possible for a Few Republicans to Distribute the Offices As They Saw Fit.

MET ROCKEFELLER

AUGUSTA, Ga.—President-elect Taft, according to his friends, has made up his mind to abolish the "referee system" of distributing federal patronage throughout the South. This practice has been in vogue since the close of the civil war, and if it is wiped out, there will be a large sized commotion.

By this system two or three prominent Republicans in each state have distributed this patronage about as they saw fit. This practice is said by Republican leaders to be largely responsible for the low ebb of party faith throughout the southern states.

Just what way Mr. Taft will take to do away with the "system" is not known, but it is hinted that investigators may be put at work to report on the character and ability of the men proposed for office.

President-elect Taft and John D. Rockefeller, although they "have been guests at the Bonair Hotel since Monday, did not meet until the banquet given to Mr. Taft on Wednesday night. Mr. Rockefeller had for some time been holding an informal reception, on which the arriving guests were eager attendants.

When Mr. Taft arrived he established himself a short distance from Mr. Rockefeller in the assembly room of the hotel. At once the crowd began to desert the oil magnate and assemble around Mr. Taft. Mr. Rockefeller was taken by the hand by C. A. Woods, manager of the hotel, and formally presented to Mr. Taft.

"How are you, Mr. Rockefeller," was the jovial salutation of Mr. Taft. "I got around the golf links in 88 today."

"I wanted to hear you speak this afternoon," was the reply of Mr. Rockefeller, who added with a touch of regret in his voice, "but I could not get near enough."

Richmond county proclaimed William H. Taft as her own—that he was a resident of Augusta when the presidential electors in the various states declared him to be the President-elect; that as such he was a Georgian by birth and had lived where he was born all of his presidential life.

COUNT RECEIPTS OF POLICE BALL

A meeting of the committee of arrangements of the Boston Police Relief Association which had in charge the details of the annual benefit ball given at Mechanics' Hall Wednesday evening will be held next Monday, when the receipts of the sale of tickets and net proceeds will be announced.

It was estimated that 18,000 persons attended the party.

Among the guests were Mayor Hibbard, Police Commissioner O'Meara, members of the Governor's staff in uniform, members of the Governor's council, representatives of the Legislature, members of the city government and hundreds of police officials from surrounding cities and towns. Chief Mullin of the fire department was there, too, ready to act in case of fire.

YALE PROFESSOR TO STUDY EGYPT

NEW HAVEN—Prof. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale University, author of "The Pulse of Asia," will start Feb. 10 for an extended scientific trip to Palestine and Asia Minor. He will first spend some time studying the fluctuations of the Red sea, the ancient beaches, nearby ruins, etc., for further data regarding the dates of certain little known ruins. He will then go to the Syrian desert and afterward into Asia Minor, and will spend the summer studying the geography and ruins of the lake region, returning to Yale for the opening of the fall term.

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In the Realms of Music

MISS SCHNITZER'S RECITAL.

MISS GERMAINE SCHNITZER'S piano recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon proved it is the appreciation of the audience and not its size that makes a player do good work. Miss Schnitzer has no stage coquetry; her mind is on her music, not on applause. Beyond insisting upon having the attention of her audience, she asks for no favors, calls no attention to herself. In one sense she is not a public performer at all, for she has no special message of her own to give the world about music; she has studied her Brahms and Schumann and Chopin and would be glad to have anybody hear what she has made of them.

Her playing is perhaps more appropriate to a studio than to a public hall. Of the eight pieces she gave yesterday afternoon, four were designated by their composers as studies. Besides these there were a sonata by Brahms and three numbers of picturesque suggestion, Mozart's Pastoral Theme, a nocturne of Chopin and at the end of the program, Liszt's "Mazepa."

It is enough to say of Miss Schnitzer that she played Brahms' sonata in F minor, and except for a moment or two in the long second movement, made it easy for a listener to follow from beginning to end the composer's thought. The first movement of this sonata is no more wonderful artistically than many a sonata of Beethoven, but under the hands of a clear-headed player it sounds depths of thought that Beethoven rarely fathomed. There is no impatience about it, no restless search for new paths of expression, no blind following in old paths; it is simply the exposition of a few noble ideas and the carrying out of those to sane conclusions.

Brahms did so well in the beginning of his sonata in F minor that he went through the second movement rather exhausted, and for a part of the time holding Beethoven close by the hand. In the scherzo he recovered his breath and went brightly through that and the final allegro to the exultant chord with which the sonata ends.

So much for Brahms as played by Miss Schnitzer. Having done so well on the intellectual side of her program she had, so far as interpretation was concerned, rather an easy time with all that followed; but on the technical side her work was yet to begin. After playing Mozart's Pastoral Theme, which was thrown in for recess music, Miss Schnitzer entered into the domain of Schumann. That composer's Symphonic Studies, music for players rather than for the usual concert listeners, end with a romantic prettiness that makes up for their intangible beginning. Miss Schnitzer played a Chopin Study in which she touched the bass notes of the piano so lightly that they sounded like plucked 'cello strings. She played crackling, wonderful exciting music in a Waltz Study of Saint-Saens, and she gave the customary dashing close to the afternoon's performance by playing a piece of Liszt, the romancer who perhaps best knew how

to make the piano put hearers on good terms with themselves and with the world.

PERABO CONCERT.

Last evening in Chickering Hall Mr. Ernst Perabo, with the assistance of Alwin Schroeder 'cellist, and Miss Virginia Listemann, soprano, gave to a good-sized audience his second Soiree Musicale. Mr. Perabo's piano solos were an ancient suite of Bach and two quaint pieces, one variations and the other little dances, of Beethoven. Mr. Schroeder played Leon Boellmann's Symphonic Variations, with Mr. Perabo playing the orchestral part on the piano. Mr. Schroeder and Mr. Perabo at the close of the evening played a sonata written for piano and 'cello by Rubinstein. Besides these instrumental numbers, there were two groups of songs for Miss Listemann.

The sonata by Rubinstein was of all the instrumental part of the program one of the best in performance and by all means the most interesting as a composition. It is good to hear a work like this by Rubinstein, to counteract the idea which is so easy to entertain that he was not a great music writer. The blending of piano and 'cello tone and the interdependence of the music assigned to the two instruments make the sonata a model of good workmanship.

Miss Listemann carried through her first group of songs in fine concert manner. None of them were very melodious, for they were in the style of musical recitation; but taken for what they were they were interesting to hear and they sounded well. In the second group, Salter's "The Cry of Rachel" shattered the singer's powers and made it impossible for her to give the right spirit to the song that followed. Putting a singer, as Salter does, to a strain that exhausts all resources of beautiful tone, is, whatever dramatic end may be gained by it, a doubtful artistic expedient.

While Dresden next week is having in honor of Richard Strauss a festival at which three of that composer's operas and his Domestic Symphony are performed, Oscar Hammerstein is going to do the honors for Strauss in America by presenting at the Manhattan Opera House, "Salome," with Miss Mary Garden as leading singer. Mr. Hammerstein will relieve everybody's mind on the question of "Salome" if he can give it a presentation that will tell the whole truth about both the action and the music. His hold on the New York public through the singer who takes the title part is such that the opera is not likely to be jeered off the stage before it is fairly seen and heard.

Manuscript of Julius Roentgen, called the third and fourth movements to Grieg's Quartet in F major, was given a reading in New York Tuesday afternoon by the Kneisel Quartet. This music is to have its first performance in Boston at the fourth Kneisel concert at Fenway Court, the evening of Feb. 16.

APPOINTS FISH TREATY COUNSEL

Western Man Goes to The Hague Next Summer to Look After American Rights on Grand Banks.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Former Senator States Senator George Turner of Spokane, who served with Elihu Root and United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, as American member of the board of arbitration which settled the controversy over the Alaska boundary in 1903, has been engaged by Secretary Root of the state department as counsel for the United States before The Hague tribunal in arbitration proceedings between the United States and Great Britain, provided the Senate ratifies a treaty now being negotiated between the state department and Ambassador Bryce.

The controversy is the fisheries dispute growing out of the treaty of 1818, which undertook to define the fishing rights of the United States on the coast of Newfoundland, the islands of Miquelon and the coast of Labrador.

Associated with Mr. Turner will be Lewis S. Dabney of Boston, Dr. J. Brown Scott, solicitor of the state department, and Robert Lansing of New York, who was identified with the Alaska boundary arbitration. It is given out that the case will be heard at The Hague next summer.

VENEZUELA PUTS DOWN UPRISINGS

CARACAS, Ven.—Two local uprisings against the administration of President Gomez have occurred in the interior. One was headed by Colonel Manuel F. Cristobal Colon, who was superseded, and the other by Dr. Luciano Mendible, president of the state of Guarico, who issued a manifesto to the inhabitants of the state calling on them to rise against Gomez and to elect General Nicolas Rolando to supreme power. Colonel Torres is now a fugitive in the island of Trinidad. Dr. Mendible with about 100 followers has crossed the Apure river and is in the upper Apure region where he is safe from capture for the time being.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON. SAN FRANCISCO.—Alfred Lebur, embroiled \$20,000 to play the races, was sentenced to 10 years in state prison.

TAFT'S BATHTUB HOLDS FOUR MEN

Navy Department Had One Specially Made for Use on Ship During Panama Voyage.

William Howard Taft will have the use of the largest bathtub made for an individual during his forthcoming voyage on the battleship North Carolina, from Charleston to Colon and back.

It is to be fitted specially for Mr. Taft's comfort, and if he should take a fancy to its pondlike dimensions there is no reason why it should not be transferred from the North Carolina into the White House with the other personal baggage of Mr. Taft on March 4, says the New York Herald.

In his trip around the world and on other cruises Mr. Taft never has found a sea-going bathtub with claims to consideration as a Taft appanage. The navy knows this and from Norfolk the order for a bathtub, Taft size, was sent to New York, with instructions to find one.

The tub has been found and will be ready on the warship for Mr. Taft. It is 7 feet 1 inch long, 41 inches wide and weighs a ton. It is exactly one-half as large again as the ordinary bathtub and will hold four men.

PEOPLE WILL OWN GRAIN ELEVATORS

The Premiers of Northwest Canada Agree to Demand of the Western Growers' Association.

WINNIPEG, Man.—It is now definitely learned that the premiers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have agreed to the demand of the Western Grain Growers' Association for a system of public-owned grain elevators throughout the prairie provinces. The agreement in detail is now en route to the secretary of the association for signature.

The agreement is said to provide for the expenditure of a large sum in the erection and purchase of big terminal elevators. This move has been stimulated by the general sentiment in favor of public ownership of public utilities and the powerful political influence the grain growers' organization has assumed in western affairs.

Demands a Place as State Historian

Herbert M. Sylvester Considers That Maine Should Not Choose Official From the Society Only.

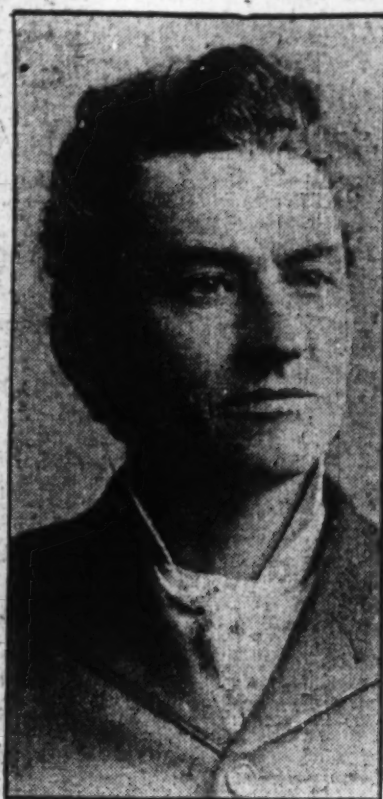
ASKS LEGAL CHANGE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Herbert M. Sylvester, erstwhile resident of the capital city, would like to be state historian. He is just now proclaiming his candidacy to the members of the Legislature. He bases his claim partly on the fact that the law is unconstitutional in that it limits the appointive power of the Governor to the Maine Historical Society.

This law was passed two years ago, and the first man appointed was the Rev. Henry S. Burrage of Portland, who is just now the chaplain of the National Soldiers' Home at Togus. He is still occupying the office, and he is one of the prominent members of the Maine Historical Society. Mr. Sylvester has no grievance against Mr. Burrage, but he says the principle of the thing is wrong in that it excludes competent people outside the membership of that society.

The purpose of the office is to collect such town histories as have been neglected and to oversee the work of preserving much of the material that is being overlooked in the towns and villages. At present there is no salary connected with the office, but \$500 is allowed for expenses.

Mr. Sylvester thinks the position should be worth \$1500 and that there should be provided permanent quarters at the



HERBERT M. SYLVESTER. Augusta (Me.) Man Who Is Candidate For Historian of State.

State House to work in conjunction with the educational department. Mr. Sylvester is the author of "Maine Coast Romances" and other tales. He has taken a house here for the winter so as to be able to carry on the campaign for the position.

PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOR IN AMERICA WILL BE TOPIC

Fifth Annual Conference on the Subject Scheduled to Open in Chicago Today—Prominent Workers Will Speak During Three-Day Session.

CHICAGO—The fifth annual conference on child labor, scheduled to open today in Chicago, and to continue Friday and Saturday, under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee, will discuss the general topic of child labor with reference to its bearing upon various sections of the United States. One of the features of the gathering is a movement to have the various aspects of the child labor problem presented in the pulpits and at the public gatherings of the city Sunday morning and evening. All the pastors of Chicago having been invited to present the subject.

The speakers listed to appear before the conference include Gov. Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, Isaac N. Seligman of New York, chairman pro tempore of the National Child Labor Committee; Leo Arnstein of New York, Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker of Denver, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, of the International Juvenile Court Society; Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University, New York; Andrew S. Draper, New York state commissioner of education; Hon. Edgar T. Davies of Illinois, Hon. John Williams of New York, Miss Jean M. Gordon of Louisiana and Hon. James R. McDowell of Jackson, Miss.

Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the committee; Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary for the Southern states; E. N. Closser, secretary for the Ohio valley states, and Everett W. Lord, secretary for the New England states, were scheduled as the speakers at the opening session.

Mr. Lord, on the subject "Child Labor in the Canneries and Textile Industries of New England," was scheduled to speak as follows:

"The problem of child labor in the textile mills of New England does not primarily deal with very young children. It is true that during the past year a boy 9 years of age was found working in a Vermont woolen mill, and that a considerable number of children under the legal age have been found from time to time in mills in Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

"These, however, are all sporadic instances and cannot be considered as characteristic of the industry. Most manufacturers desire to comply with the law. They neither want children under 14 in their mills nor do they wish to become lawbreakers. The few who have little respect for the law are likely to be deterred from employing children because of almost certain detection and consequent punishment. The children who get into the mills under the age of 14 do so usually through misrepresenting their age.

"The vital problem connected with the employment of children and young people in the New England textile mills is probably not the physical one. It does not appear from a comparison of the young workers in factories with children of the same age in our public schools that the factory workers suffer more than do the school children.

"The young factory workers do suffer, however, from woeful lack of education and the evils consequent. Leaving the

PASTOR GOING TO MILTON, N. H. MILTON, N. H.—The Rev. Joseph N. Walker, pastor of the Center Lebanon Congregational Church, has been called by the local church, and has accepted the call and entered upon his duties. He will supply his former parish each Sunday afternoon.

Reasons of Expert Why Child Labor Flourishes

"Most manufacturers desire to comply with the law."

"The children who get into the mills under the age of 14 do so usually through misrepresenting their age."

"Perhaps some definite physical test may be the most satisfactory solution of the problem."

"Dissatisfaction with the school accounts for the presence of the vast majority of the children in the mills."

"The one industry in New England in which children are practically without legal protection is the canning industry in Maine."

—E. V. Lord, secretary for New England, of National Child Labor Committee.

schools at 14, they take but little of the school training with them, and that little they are not likely to apply. Less than 60 per cent of the children have completed the work of the grammar grades when they leave school. They have completed no course of study—they have only been in contact with some elements of culture, and have usually failed to absorb much from their contact.

"If children must be allowed to go to work at as early an age as 14, the state should still retain some hold upon them for a part of their time, requiring and aiding them to continue their education along industrial, and some carefully correlated academic, lines, until they reach the age of 17.

"Dissatisfaction with the school, a dissatisfaction to some extent justifiable, added to lack of foresight and parental ignorance or indifference, accounts for the presence of the vast majority of the children in the mills. The state cannot remain indifferent to the needs of this large body of young people who have in the making of good citizens, but whose citizenship is too often spoiled in the making.

"The one industry in New England in which children are practically without legal protection is the canning industry in Maine. Along the eastern coast of Maine there has grown up a great industry in competition with the sardine packers of France and southern Europe.

"The operation of fishing is simple, and the children's deft fingers often can do more than can adults. The operators frequently work long hours, as it is customary to can all the fish which may be at hand before stopping.

"It is impossible to say how many children are working in these canneries, but as a conservative estimate I should say that during the busy season not less than 1000 children under 14 years of age are so employed. I have found one child of only 5 years working in the packing room, usually employed as long as the other workers and earning from 8 to 12 cents per day.

GOES TO PHILIPPINES. LYNN—Walter Scott, a musician in Stiles' 8th regiment band, Lynn, has accepted an appointment as chief musician of the 18th infantry, U. S. A., and in about two weeks will leave that city for the Philippine islands, where the 18th is now stationed.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

A NEW CLYDE FITCH?

Many admirers of Clyde Fitch have wished that he would curb his growing tendency toward frivolity. In his earlier comedies, the very lightest of them, he invariably had, a good proportion of steady sentiment and sincerity, but the great popularity of a certain type of feminine character seems to have induced him to make all his women characters more or less cynical.

He has ability to picture the beauty of human character, as was shown in plays such as "The Girl Who Has Everything" and "Barbara Frietie," and in many single instances scattered through his plays. These examples prove that Mr. Fitch does not deserve being called flippant and superficial in nature, as has been done more than once.

Happily, Clyde Fitch shows that he has not wholly come to laugh at hope, at sincere affection and at the little courtesies that oil the multiplied points of friction of the daily contact of people with each other.

His latest play, "A Happy Marriage," proves this, for it is in more that it is of enduring worth than almost any play that he has written for the past eight years.

The story which the play sets forth is that of a couple who have married for love, but have not yet learned to give in to each other—to make allowances, to regard each other's point of view. The husband is absorbed in his business and in his men friends, whom he finds more interesting than his wife's company—especially since he sees in her no effort to interest herself in what interests him.

But he, on the other hand, does not realize that it is for him to interest her in his interests. Thus, in spite of the fact that these two persons really love each other, they drift apart until they arrive at a real break in their relations.

One of the characters in the play calls it "that first hurdle in married life; they all balk at it; it is hard to jump over another person's idiosyncrasies; nearly everybody tries to turn off and go his or her own way."

The map keeps his business and his interests in life separate from his wife, and thus they gradually build up between them a barrier which soon results in a separation which both feel to be necessary for their happiness.

The separation, however, convinces them that the part of wisdom teaches that mutual confidence and mutual toleration are the conservers of mutual affection.

Most of Mr. Fitch's plays bloom in the fall and disappear in the spring. May "The Happy Marriage" prove a hardy perennial.

PLAYS NOW HERE

"Marcelle," a better than usual opera, is at the Majestic Theater, with Miss Louise Gunning, an excellent singer, in the title role. "Marcelle" is here for this week and next. Mr. Luder's music, as always, is wholly pleasing.

Miss Fannie Ward is at the Park Theater for two weeks in "The New Lady Bantock," a light piece by Jerome K. Jerome. At the head of the excellent cast is Charles Cartwright, an actor of rare ability.

Miss Mabel Taliaferro, a sincere and charming young player, is in the last week of her engagement at the Colonial Theater in "Polly of the Circus," a pleasing though somewhat old-fashioned play made to seem new by its novel background of circus life.

Lew Dockstader is in the last week of his engagement at the Globe Theater, where he and his 70 minstrels have been amusing the public in their own peculiar way for the past two weeks. Al Jolson is a whole entertainment in himself.

COMING PLAYS.

"Old Heidelberg," a comedy of student life in Germany, will be played by the stock company at the Castle Square Theater next week, beginning with the matinee on Monday. Mr. Craig has already played the leading part of the Prince twice in Boston. The play was a part of Richard Mansfield's repertoire.

"Forty-five Minutes From Broadway," one of George Cohan's plays, which has already played two engagements in Boston at the Colonial Theater, will be played at the Globe Theater next week, beginning with the matinee on Monday. There is evidently a very large field for Mr. Cohan's peculiar combinations of farce, melodrama and musical comedy.

Augustus Thomas' "The Witching Hour," with John Mason, Feb. 1, at the Majestic Theater.

"Love Watches," with Miss Billie Burke, Feb. 1, at the Hollis Street Theater.

"Fluffy Ruffles," with Miss Hattie Williams, Feb. 1, at the Park Theater.

"The Talk of New York," with Victor Moore, Feb. 1, at the Tremont Theater.

NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Kassa," by John Luther Long, at the Liberty Theater Jan. 23.

Miss Eleanor Robson in "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, at the Lyceum Theater Jan. 25.

"A Stubbish Cinderella," a musical comedy, with John Barrymore and Sallie Fisher, at the Broadway Theater, Jan. 25.

George P. Huntley, an English comedian, in his own musical comedy, "Kitty Grey," at the New Amsterdam, Jan. 25.

BARNARD DRAMATICS.

At a meeting of the Undergraduate Association at Barnard College it was decided to give "Twelfth Night" as the undergraduate play in April. The play is to be given in Elizabethan style, without change of scene. Alfred Young, for many years in charge of the Smith College dramatics, will coach this production. The precedent of acting Shakespeare was established last year, when the college successfully staged "The Taming of the Shrew."

UNPLEASANT STAGE VOICES.

Mr. Thomas delivered a speech of very great interest recently before a meeting of the Actors' Society in New York. Besides outlining a plan for giving work to idle actors and at the same time discovering good plays by unacted dramatists, which has already been commented upon in the editorial pages of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Thomas related the following interesting incident, as reported in the Dramatic Mirror:

A well-known actress who was cast for a part in one of his plays was hampered by a particularly harsh voice. Very beautiful and a capable actress, she seemed to have but this one drawback. Specialists declared her throat and vocal organs to be normal, and inquiries on the part of Mr. Thomas failed to clear up what, to the playwright, was a mystery. However, having occasion to visit her hotel to inform her of a sudden rehearsal, he found the woman's maid in tears. Questions brought out the information that her mistress had just completed beating her soundly; in fact, the maid was thrashed regularly by the actress. To Mr. Thomas the mystery was one no longer. A sweet speaking voice, one we like to hear, does not come, he said, from an actor ruled by an ungovernable temper, or from a heart-soured with malice, envy or evil thinking.

ELECTRIC SIGNS FOR ADVERTISING

The World's Largest Is on a Roof in Jersey City and Cost About Twelve Thousand Dollars.

Electric signs are one of the most important factors in outdoor advertising, but whether or not the larger the sign the greater the advertising value is a question now being seriously considered by advertisers and signmakers.

Undoubtedly the larger the display, as long as it is to be only one display anyway, the greater its value, but the same amount of money placed in a number of small displays is believed to be more valuable. The largest sign in the world is a roof sign in Jersey City. The letters are 20 feet high, the framework is 200 feet long by 50 feet in height, and the incandescent lamps used number 3000, says Popular Mechanics. The cost of the sign was about \$12,000, to say nothing of its maintenance. The question is whether such a sign, situated in a most conspicuous place for outdoor advertising, is a better medium than 12 \$1000 signs distributed throughout the city.

In the world of advertising there are block letter and flush letter signs, either vertical or horizontal; talking signs, panel signs, roof signs and signs that are illuminated from the inside.

ALGERIA FORCES REST DAY. PARIS—The council of ministers decreed today that the weekly day of rest should henceforth be enforced in Algeria. For fear that the enforced observance of the Christian Sunday will result in clashes with the Mohammedans, an effort will be made to set aside some other day as the "rest day." Any day suitable to the employers and employees will be agreeable to the council of ministers.

AT THE THEATERS

HOLLIS STREET, "The Devil."

COLONIAL, "Polly of the Circus."

MAJESTIC, "Marcelle."

PARK, "The Sicilian Players."

TREMONT, "The New Lady Bantock."

CASTLE SQUARE, "Follies of 1908."

KEITH'S, "The Circus Girl."

ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

BOSTON, Variety.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

FRIDAY.

Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Thirteenth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Miss Germaine Arnaud, piano soloist.

SATURDAY.

Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Miss Geraldine Farrar's concert.

Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—Thirteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Miss Germaine Arnaud, soloist.

SUNDAY.

Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Third Sunday chamber concert, The Longy Club and Miss Mary Fay Sherwood, soprano.

Wedding Breakfasts

Special Suggestions for Wedding Breakfasts and Receptions will be submitted for service anywhere in New England.

Our new booklet of catering suggestions will be mailed to you or your friend.

T. D. Cook & Co. CATERERS.

88 Boylston St. Boston.

CAEMENTIUM

Sticks Everything But Is Not Sticky.

EXPERT CHINA RESTORING.

Caementium Sales Co.

120 Boylston Street, Boston.

Sole Agents for the U. S. A.

On sale at all hardware and drug stores, or sent direct for 25c.

The Children's Star

A JUVENILE MAGAZINE SHORN OF ERROR

Good Stories by Good Writers.

\$1.50 a Year. Sample Free.

THE SHERMAN, Washington, D. C.

DYER'S SPECIAL

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Gloves, 1.00

Regular price \$1.25

J. T. DYER, Haberdasher and Hatter

34 BOYLSTON STREET.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES

Taken in Exchange for the NEW HOME

These machines have been put in through repair in our workshops and will be offered for sale from \$3 to \$15.

sewing machines rented, all makes repaired; best needles and oil for all machines. THE NEW HOME AGENCY, 37 Bedford St., formerly 19 Avon St. Tel. 1352 Oxford.

ARTESIAN AND ABSORBER WELLS.

Consultation on problems of irrigation and natural drainage for factories, private estates and mines. Orders booked for hydroscopic survey in any part of the world. Success test boring and fruitless drilling.

AMERICAN HYDROSCOPIC & CO., 41 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 211, West Brighton.

Everything for the Office

Desks, Chairs, Partitions, Special Work, Stationery, Blank Books, Printing, Engraving.

No. 534 Broadway, New York City. Telephone No. 2116 Franklin, for a Salesman to call.

50 ENGRAVED CARDS OF YOUR NAME \$1.00

A QUALITY CARD, INCLUDES NAME, SOCIAL STATISTICS. HOSKINS PHILA.

907 CHESTNUT STREET

Spanish, French, German, Italian

In Classes of 3 to 5, 50c per Lesson

Also private instruction by educated native professors.

New England College of Languages, 162 BOYLSTON ST., Boston, U.S.A.

HOTELS.

Hotel Titchfield

Port Antonio, Jamaica

In the land of perpetual June—the finest tropical hotel in the world.

Accommodations for 400 people. Every convenience—baths, elevator, electric lights, music, fishing, sailing, tennis, bathing, driving,

PANAMA LIBEL SUIT SAID TO BE BASED ON OLD STATUTE

Would Permit Application of
New York State Laws to
Circulation of "The World"
at West Point, Federal Soil.

FOUND BY COUNSEL

NEW YORK—Delaney Nicoll, one of the counsel for the publishers of "The World" in the government investigation of the charges regarding the purchase of the Panama canal, believes that he has found the federal statute under which the government might use state laws to prosecute for criminal libel, and it was believed that it was about this that District Attorney Jerome was in consultation with United States Attorney Stimson on Tuesday.

The statute is section 5391, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

It is prefaced "certain offenses committed in places ceded to the United States, how punished," and provides that the laws of the state in which the place ceded is situated shall apply to the ceded territory if punishment for the offense is not already especially provided for by any law of the United States.

Subpoenas have been served on employees of the mailing department in the World and an officer at West Point has also been subpoenaed, presumably to testify before the grand jury regarding the circulation of the World at that place, which was ceded to the government by the state of New York. This is taken to mean that under this statute, the government would apply the state's libel laws in the penal code to the present case.

The statute, which is of March 3, 1825, follows:

"If any offense be committed in any place which has been, or may hereafter be, ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offense is not prohibited, or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for, by any law of the United States, such offense shall be liable to, and receive, the same punishment as the laws of the state in which such place is situated, now in force, provided for the like offense when committed within the jurisdiction of such state; and no subsequent repeal of any such state law shall affect any prosecution for an offense in any court of the United States."

Another new feature in the case was the announcement that Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect, would be a witness before the special grand jury, of which R. Fulton Cutting is foreman, considering the matter of an indictment against the World.

Root and Knox May Be Called On To Testify

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Root and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, the secretary of state to be, may be asked to appear before the federal grand jury in the Panama "libel" case.

Mr. Root was secretary of war and Senator Knox was attorney general when the canal purchase was negotiated. They may be called to testify regarding certain points.

William Nelson Cromwell also will probably be subpoenaed.

Domestic Briefs

WASHINGTON—St. Gaudens' "Lincoln" is the design on the Lincoln centenary stamps.

FISHKILL, N. Y.—Navigation has been closed by ice between this place and New York city.

RICHMOND, Va.—The railroads appeal from the two-cent rate decision has been granted.

NEW YORK—It is expected that 3500 emergency men will rid the streets of snow by Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA—W. C. Alderson, for 40 years treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, has resigned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Both the Senate and House have passed the state wide prohibition bill over the Governor's veto.

LENOX, Mass.—Harris Fahnestock, a New York banker, has bought an estate of 400 acres in the northern part of the town.

WASHINGTON—City Attorney Long of San Francisco is urging the necessity of the reservoir scheme in the Hetchy-Ketchy and Lake Eleanor valleys.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The National Ginners' Association reports that 12,628,000 bales of cotton have been ginned this season, and that the total will be increased by 131,000 bales.

AUSTIN, Tex.—The constitutional amendment providing for statewide prohibition lacked three votes to carry on the second test vote taken Tuesday in the Legislature.

WASHINGTON—The committee on foreign relations has reported favorably the treaty between the United States and Great Britain as to the Canadian boundary waters.

WORLD'S GREATEST CONCRETE BRIDGE

(Continued From Page Five.)

one main span of 233 feet in the clear and 70 feet rise, and five approach arches, two on one side and three on the other of 53 feet span each. The width over all of the bridge is 60 feet, comprising a roadway 40 feet and two sidewalks 10 feet wide. At present it is only a highway, but provision has been made to carry surface cars. The clear height of the crown above the bed of the Wisconsin is nearly 150 feet.

The main span is a twin arch surmounted by a series of spandrel arches which in turn carry the roadway. Each rib, complete in itself and constructed separately, is composed of 17 blocks or voussoirs of concrete, each cast as a monolith by itself. The depth of the ring at the haunch is 9 feet 6 inches and the width 21 feet 6 inches, while the corresponding proportions at the crown are 18 feet and 5 feet 6 inches respectively.

It is a true arch in every respect, being calculated to avoid tension in any part. A reinforced concrete arch might have been used of much slender proportions, but the heavier, massive arch was selected to better harmonize with the rugged setting.

The surface of the bridge and abutments resembles granite very closely. This effect was secured by introducing into the molds a facing mixture of crushed black trap-rock, which when crushed resembles granite particles. The rough surface texture was secured by removing the face molds while the concrete was green and with a stream of water, assisted by a block of wood, scouring out the surface film of cement, thus exposing the rock particles and producing a light diffusing face.

From an engineering point of view the most interesting feature of the whole bridge was the construction of the form-work to carry the arch until it was completed. In the bed of the stream were set a series of long narrow concrete piers, upon which a structure of falsework of mingled steel and wood, six stories in height, 233 feet long and over 140 feet high, was erected.

This formed the support for the casting of the arch ring in place, the materials being transported by means of an overhead cableway from the mixing plant on the hilltop. After the first ring was completed the entire fabric of temporary structure was lowered away by means of wedges until it was clear of the arch, and by means of horizontal screw-jacks, working on the concrete piers, was moved bodily over until it was in position to center the twin ring.

The whole operation of moving the falsework consumed three days and in a fortnight after the operation of striking the centers from under the first arch and construction of the second was begun. Attesting the correctness of the design of the falsework and the accuracy of its construction and manipulation, is the fact that when struck the deflection of the arch at the crown was a scant 1-16 inch, and at the quarter point 1-32 inch, with absolutely no sign of cracking.

From the artistic viewpoint the Walnut Lane bridge is considered beautiful. The true test is the impression one gets of its truly noble span when approaching along the winding bank of the Wisconsin, a bold bow of somber gray silhouetted against the sky and apparently losing itself at either extremity in the thickly wooded hillsides.

The designs for this bridge were executed in the offices of the engineering department of the city of Philadelphia—George S. Webster, chief engineer, and Henry H. Quimby, assistant engineer. The time consumed was about a year and the contract price \$253,551.

Foreign Briefs

MEXICO CITY—The volcano near the city of Colima is in eruption. Great quantities of pumice stone and ashes are being thrown out.

ALDERSHOT, Eng.—The aeroplane with which the balloon corps of the English army is conducting experiments has been wrecked.

ST. PETERSBURG—Major-General Alekseeff has been placed on trial here on a charge of peculation and for having received bribes while in service.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, England—In a collision off here between the trawler Arctic and the steamer Haverstoe, the former was sunk.

BUDAPEST—Numerous arrests have been made at Sofia, according to messages received today, in connection with a plot against Czar Ferdinand.

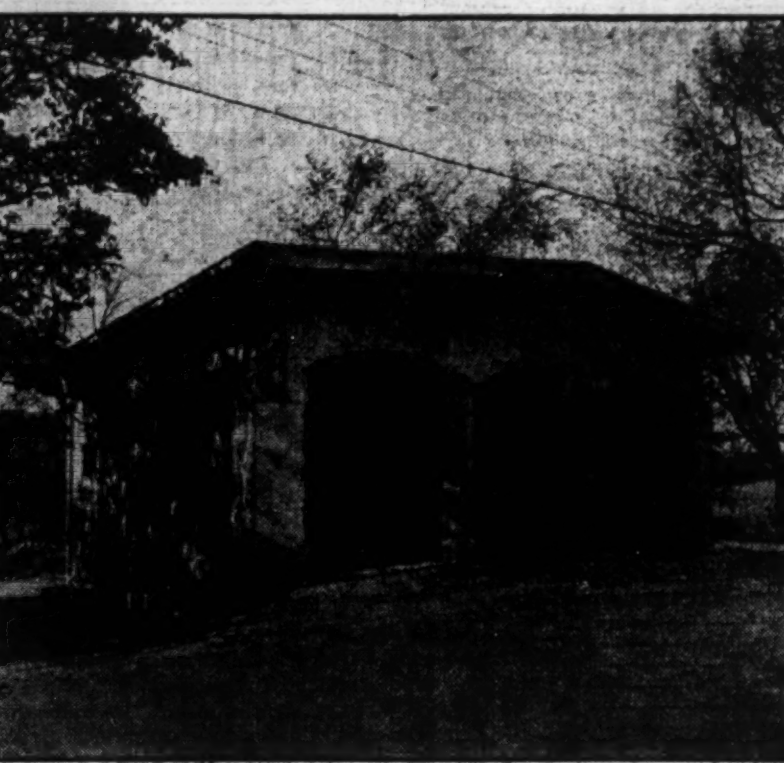
CONSTANTINOPLE—The government has issued orders to the custom authorities to take measures to suppress the existing boycott on Austrian and Bulgarian goods.

THE HAGUE—Jose de J. Paul, the special envoy of Venezuela to Europe, has arrived here from Paris. He believes a settlement to the satisfaction of both Holland and Venezuela will soon be made.

BERLIN—Mrs. Davis, wife of Prof. W. M. Davis of Harvard University, and Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. R. R. Bell were among those presented at court here by Ambassador Dr. David Jayne Hill.

TOKIO—Marquis Katsura, the premier, opened the House of Lords Wednesday and in his speech dwelt upon the foreign relations existing between Japan and other powers, which, he declared, were especially favorable at this time.

Weston Has Concrete Fire Station



CONCRETE FIRE STATION, WESTON, MASS.

This is claimed to be the only fireproof fire station in the United States. It cost nearly \$9000, has room for three pieces of apparatus and furnishes excellent accommodations.

WESTON, Mass.—Weston citizens apparently are all agreed that they have a fire station to be proud of. The whole building is of reinforced concrete, and, according to the builders and the chairman of the building committee, it is the only absolutely fireproof fire station in the United States.

The interior is very conveniently arranged. In the main house there are places for three pieces of apparatus, a room for a permanent man if it should be deemed advisable to have one, a social

room for the firemen, a shower bath, sanitary and battery rooms, and is heated by a hot water heater in the basement. The installing of the heating apparatus, the surveying and grading were all done by citizens of Weston.

The appropriation for the building was \$9000, and it was completed for less than that sum. The fire station was built under the direction of the committee on prevention and extinction of fires of Weston: W. B. Clarke, chairman; C. W. Hubbard and B. W. Dickson, Jr. A. S. Jenney was the architect.

EXPERTS DISCUSS SOUTH'S PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS

Wealth in Agriculture, Oil,
Gas and Minerals and in
Expanding Canal and Rail-
road Facilities.

Notable Growth Seen
In Southern States.

The South has shared richly in agricultural progress of recent years.

Mortgages have been lifted from plantations.

Secretary Wilson says the cheapest lands are in that section.

Panama canal will greatly benefit the entire region.

Railroads need billions of new capital for expansion.

Vast resources waiting to be utilized.

of her main track. These necessary additions and improvements will cost not less than \$2,500,000,000, which must come from without the South. To secure such an amount of capital upon any terms competition must be entered into with all the lines of human industry and endeavor throughout the world.

What the South may accomplish through the construction of railroads, he illustrated by a comparison with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa which have 22 miles of railroad for every 100 square miles of territory. Their combined wealth is \$28,500,000,000, equal to \$1570 per capita.

BIGGEST WEDDING CAKE TO BE USED

CHICAGO—What is said to be one of the largest wedding cakes ever made for actual use was sent by express to Hamilton, Ont.

The cake is nearly six feet in height, five feet in diameter at the base, and weighs practically a quarter of a ton. It will be served at the wedding of Charles P. McCormick of Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss Aileen Davis of Hamilton on Jan. 27. There are to be 600 guests at the wedding reception.

Some of the chief ingredients of the cake are: Ninety pounds of sugar, 900 eggs, 60 pounds of butter, 90 pounds of currants, 60 pounds of raisins, 62 pounds of citron, 37 pounds of chopped almonds, 120 pounds of flour, 1½ pounds of spice and three quarters of a pound of baking soda.

QUEBEC TEACHER CHOSEN RECTOR

KINGSTON, Can.—The committee appointed by St. George's Cathedral congregation to select a rector in succession to Bishop Farthing of Montreal has unanimously chosen Rev. Dr. E. J. Bidwell, head master of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Que., and the choice has been confirmed by the Bishop of Ontario.

Dr. Bidwell has accepted. He will be made dean of Ontario by the bishop. It is likely he will take up his duties at an early date, but will not move his family until about May 1.

He is the son of an English clergyman, is 43 years of age, was ordained in 1892, and has been in Canada since 1903.

QUASHES LANDIS' WRITS.

CHICAGO—Injunctions issued by Judge Landis forbidding prosecution in the state courts of a suit against Standard Oil have been quashed by the appellate court.

ELIOT AND LOWELL ARE BOTH HONORED BY HARVARD CLUB

Retiring President Eulogized
and Successor Is Warmly
Welcomed at Banquet in
Hotel Somerset.

NOTED MEN PRESENT

President Eliot of Harvard and President-elect A. Lawrence Lowell on Wednesday evening were guests of honor at the first annual dinner of the newly organized Harvard Club at the Somerset. President Eliot extended a warm greeting to his successor, while Professor Lowell paid a glowing eulogy to the man whose position he is to take on May 10, and at the close of the proceedings Henry L. Higginson, who presided, presented to President Eliot a large silver platter, the gift of the club members.

Mr. Higginson had near him at the head table President Eliot, Governor Draper, President Faunce of Brown University, John C. Gray, Prof. A. L. Lowell, Dr. Arthur Cabot of the Harvard corporation, President Le Baron Russell Briggs of Radcliffe College, Thomas Nelson Perkins, James J. Higginson of New York and Mitchell D. Follansbee of the Harvard Club of Chicago.

From Gov. Eben S. Draper President Eliot received the greeting of the commonwealth, the governor saying in part: "I am only a Governor. He is a president (laughter and applause) not of the United States, but of that great republic which has voters in every state in the United States, not qualified for their vote by 21 years of age, but by the knowledge that they are supposed to possess."

"There is probably no man in this country who has had such a chance to come closely in contact with the men who have to do with the great affairs of the nation as has the president of Harvard College. His influence has been potent and always for good. To my mind he has had the greatest satisfaction that can come to any man—a great well done. (Great cheering.)"

President Faunce of Brown University said: "May I speak of the debt which all our colleges owe to President Eliot. He has steadily maintained simple dignity on the part of public men in public life. Dr. Eliot has preserved the simple dignity of an earlier generation, and has never stooped to the arts of the demagogue to gain favor for the success of his policies."

"He has taught us that by simple directness of speech and the appeal to reason, rather than to passion, the public may be aided to see the truth, to love the truth and to live by the truth. We are also indebted to him because he has dared to submit even his own advanced theories to the test of experience."

In lauding the work of President Eliot, Professor Lowell said in part: "We may measure what has taken place during President Eliot's life, not only by examining the different departments of the university and showing how they have developed and what they have come to, but we may also take the university as a whole and measure its influence on the community. I believe there was never a time perhaps—certainly since the middle ages, and there is certainly no country in the present day, where the universities have as great an influence on the life of the people, directly and indirectly, as they have in America at the present moment."

"What is more, the important thing about President Eliot's rule is not what the university is today, but what are the capacities of development which he has infused into it."

President Eliot's introduction was the signal for a great burst of applause and cheering. After telling of the delight and gratification with which he had listened to the words of praise he said:

"Whatever happens to me and mine in the years to come, I should like to have all you friends understand that I am personally content—content with my experiences in life, content with the opportunities for usefulness and for enjoyment which this great place into which I was put 40 years ago have given me. But I feel as if I had been personally trained and developed by the very conditions of the service of the university."

"I welcome my successor to these very precious privileges. I have heard the administration of Harvard called provincial. I have even heard the president-elect called provincial within the last two days. But there is in the first place the most conclusive evidence that the president-elect is not provincial and in the next place there is perfectly visible evidence that the administration as a whole is not provincial."

CUBA WILL ERECT LIBERTY STATUE

HAVANA—Cuba is to have a statue of Liberty at Matanzas. Salvatore Benetti of Rome, an Italian sculptor, executed the figure which will stand in public park facing the harbor and will be dedicated Feb. 24 next.

In addition to the bronze figure representing Liberty, which will rest on a granite pedestal, the bronze image of Jose Marti will form a part of the same monument, which is being erected by a popular subscription.

The liberty statue will stand 12 feet high and will be at the foot of the Marti monument, which will rest on a higher pedestal.

Classified Advertisements

Small ads. 10¢ per line. No advertising taken for less than three lines. Tel. office, 1000 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE

Wylie Farm and Live Stock Co.
OWNS 600 acres under water right and 1240 acres of range water; we can care for 10,000 sheep on free government range; the 600 acres put to apples or pears will net us \$300 to \$400 per acre; sheep, \$1.50 net per head; brood mares (\$200) and hogs inside \$12,000; total annual income \$205,000; we are incorporated for \$50,000; wishing to increase our stock, we will sell a few shares, par value \$100. Write
D. D. BORUFF, Pres. Roswell, New Mexico.

GARY

INDIANA—Capitalists and small investors looking for a safe and sound proposition should invest in GARY acres, subdivision or manufacturing sites; invest here now; there are great opportunities offered; send for illustrated pamphlet. See or correspond with BARTOW CLERICH, 108 Dearborn st., Chicago (ent. 1888); business and manufacturing property.

FOR SALE—Grain farm of 320 acres, gently sloping prairie, all under plow, fair buildings, 4½ miles from market town; \$25 per acre; cash balance crop payments if desired. GEO. A. KELLOGG, Lakota, N. Dak.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgages netting 6% in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal and title guaranteed; no expense to purchaser; we have never had a foreclosure; also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5% and 6%; also choice farm lands and fruit tracts coming under irrigation; big values in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

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NEWTONVILLE—15 mi. from Boston; sunny rooms, large closets; fine location for permanency; first class table; 25 Highland ave.; tel. 180-55. New North.

SUNNY rooms to let; use of kitchen; will serve breakfast; Christian Scientists preferred; 200 Huntington ave., suite 4.

DESIRABLE rooms with board; transient or permanent; correspondence solicited. SWEET, 54 West 91st st., New York.

ROOMS TO LET

360 HARVARD ST., Cambridge Cor.—Desirable rooms on bathroom floor for business people or students; reasonable prices; private family; 2 lines cars. Tel. 1781-1 Brookline.

BROOKLINE—Very pleasant sunny suite of rooms, will let separately or together; small family, detached house; references; 115 Harvard st., Brookline.

TO LET

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, large house at Chestnut Hill, live minutes walk of Boulevard car; 14 rooms, three baths, large stable, grounds; fruit trees, finest view in America seen from piazza. For terms address A. A. Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WINTHROP CENTER
SUITES TO LET in new 2-family house, 2 rooms, bath and storage room, hot water heat, gas and electric light, open plumbing; fine view of Boston harbor; excellent locality; near depot, grammar and high schools; references required. Address C. W. Monitor Office.

FIREPLACES

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED catalog containing 67 cuts and price list of carved brick mantel pieces, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON EXHIBITION CO., Dept. 35, 165 MIKE st., Boston, Mass.

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W. J. CORD—Dentist, 901 Victoria Bldg., Locust and 8th streets; opposite post-office. Both phones. St. Louis, Mo.

BOOKS

Magazines and periodicals bound; rebinding and repairing. WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants row.

MISCELLANEOUS

"THE LIFE OF MARY BAKER EDDY," a book of 370 pages, by Sibyl Wilbur, handsomely illustrated and bound in cloth, will be sent by mail to any address for \$1.18. Address MRS. MARY M. MORRIS, 1435 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—S. Journals, vol. 8, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Address MRS. MARY M. MORRIS, 1435 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—You to send for our free catalog of materials and prices on hosiery and made-to-measure underwear. OHIO TEXTILE CO., Painesville, Ohio.

KINDLING wood, 12 bushels for \$1, delivered. RESCUE MISSION WOOD AND COAL YARD, 65 W. Dedham st.; Tel. Tre. 735-1.

MILL PROTESTS BOOM ON RIVER

LAWRENCE—Mayor William P. White and Hiram F. Mills of the Essex company were in conference this morning on the matter of the erection of a safeguard above the falls on the Merrimack river between points of land owned by the company. The company's protest against the boom which has been recommended by the war department, Engineer Mills said was on the ground that navigation would be impeded. Mayor White replied that the only navigation was that of small boats and canoes.

Mr. Mills contends that a patrol boat would be more practical in keeping craft from going too close to the dam. City Engineer Marble and City Clerk Corcoran also took part in the consultation.

Mayor White agreed to withdraw the bill now before the Legislature if the Essex company would agree to bear the expense of a patrol boat. The company is willing to pay one half.

LACONIA FORMS CHORAL SOCIETY

LACONIA, N. H.—A choral society has been organized in this city for the purpose of advancing the study of the better class of music.

The officers are: President, Judge William A. Plummer; first vice-president, Fred H. Osgood; second vice-president, J. F. Weeks; secretary and treasurer, Miss Blanche Weymouth; directors, John E. St. Clair, R. L. Piper, Lloyd Hayes, J. B. Bell, J. F. Weeks, Guy Haines, Miss Mary S. Tilton, Miss Florence L. Sharpe; librarian, Mrs. John E. St. Clair; pianist, Alexander Lamb; executive committee, Lloyd Hayes, John E. St. Clair, Miss Martha Atkinson.

SCHOOLS

LORING VILLA SCHOOL, Mass. A Home and Day School for young women, girls and boys. College preparatory, etc. Pupils admitted at age of seven. Pupils may enroll at any time. For detailed information address MRS. LOUISE MAJDEK-BRAY, P. O. Box 100, or MISS VIOLA E. A. MAJDEK, B. A. Assistant Principal.

MANOR SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.—A boarding school for boys; graduates in nearly every college and technical school; beautiful location; excellent equipment; junior department. For information and terms, address Head Master, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, The Allen School, West Newton, Mass., Box 3; college preparation; certificates given; small junior department; athletic director; illustrated catalogue describes special features. Bookkeeping guaranteed in 30 days. Instruction by certified public accountant. SYDNEY BUSINESS SCHOOL, 801 Monmouth, 98 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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SOPRANO SOLOIST AND TEACHER
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SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION IN CHICAGO for young lady stenographer; eight years experience; typewriter, law insurance, etc. Address: A. B. STENOGRAPHER, 904 Nat'l Life Bldg., Chicago.

CURSES—FACTORY—Christian Scientist; manager, 15 years' association with machine tool manufacturing; stenographer and typewriter; good references. H. K. GREILE, Hamilton, O.

A POSITION as working housekeeper wanted in Christian Science family; good cook; capable of taking full charge; best references. Address A. J. Monitor Office.

C. S. STUDENT who has traveled in this country and Europe wants position as companion to lady of means who wishes to travel. Address CLEVELAND, Monitor Office.

ENGLISH NURSE desires position in U. S. family as children's nurse or otherwise; experienced, capable of taking entire charge; good ref. B. I. Monitor Office.

LADY with experience as teacher and in business desires position of trust with Christian Scientists. C. S. Monitor Office.

MAN and wife (C. S.; colored), man as janitor; woman as useful man, laundress. McLEAN, 1097 Washington st.

HELP WANTED

AT HOUGHT

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

TRADING IN THE SPECIALTIES A MARKET FEATURE

Rock Island Issues Were the Favorite in Wall Street This Morning, But Price Changes Were Small.

ELECTRIC STOCK UP

The New York stock market trading was confined largely today to the specialties. In fact it has been a specialty market for several days past. This morning the Rock Island issues were the more prominent, the preferred moving up 1 1/2 per cent during the first hour. At the same time Wisconsin Central, which has been active and higher recently, slumped 1/2 per cent.

There was no news to account for market movements and the tone during most of the forenoon was firm, but business was very quiet. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which has remained quite strong on account of the dividend talk, sold unchanged at the opening at 70 1/2. Opinion is still very much divided as to whether a dividend is to be paid on the common stock but thus far the bears have been unable to budge the quotations. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, at 4 1/2, was up a quarter. It reached 4 1/2 yesterday, which is the highest on record, the same point having been touched in 1907.

The Steels were in good demand. The common opened at 32 1/2 and advanced to 33 1/2. The preferred opened at 113 1/2 and rose to 114. There is a good deal of speculation as to what the next report of the United States Steel corporation will show in the way of earnings. At the meeting of directors next Tuesday it is expected that a very favorable report will be made for the last quarter. The steel industry has not been as good as desired, but it is thought that the earnings will be considerably larger than predicted some time ago.

Norfolk & Western slipped back a point during the forenoon, from 91 1/2 to 90 1/2. Erie was not in as urgent demand as yesterday and reacted fractionally to 31 after opening at 31 1/2. Amalgamated Copper sold at 78 1/2 during the forenoon. There was no pressure on the stock although the bears were quite willing to talk about the higher price at which it is selling in consideration of the small dividend in consideration of the view of the large quantities of the copper metal waiting a market and the decline in the price of the metal during the past week it is not likely that the 2 per cent dividend rate on Amalgamated will be increased very soon. General Electric was 1 1/2 higher at noon, selling at 157.

Shoe Machinery, which has had a rapid rise on the local market, dropped a point this forenoon from 66 1/2 to 65 1/2. Massachusetts Electric preferred was the strongest stock on the local list, advancing 2 1/2 points to 64. The common rose 3/4 to 64. The remainder of the Boston stocks moved within a fractional range.

The market grew quite strong during the early afternoon. Sloss Sheffield jumped 2 points from 77 1/2, the opening price, to 79 1/2. Steel common advanced to 53 1/2. Copper sold up to 78 1/2. General Electric went to 157.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Judge Lacombe reserved his decision in the foreclosure suit of the Guaranty Trust Company against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover on its \$12,500,000 mortgage.

The statement by Clark Williams, superintendent of banks, shows resources of trust companies of this state increased more than \$50,000,000 in a little over a month and over \$44,000,000 in a year. Deposits increased more than \$44,000,000 within a few weeks and nearly \$50,000,000 in a year.

General Counsel Jenney, in behalf of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, notified the upstate service commission that the company would not obey the order to erect a new depot in Buffalo, and that it declined to treat with the commissioners in any way on the subject.

CHICAGO BOARD.

July	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Sept	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Nov	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Jan	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Mar	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
May	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
July	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Sept	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Nov	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Jan	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Mar	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
May	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
July	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Sept	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Nov	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Jan	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Mar	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
May	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
July	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Sept	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Nov	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Jan	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Mar	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
May	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
July	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Sept	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Nov	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Jan	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Mar	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
May	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
July	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Sept	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Nov	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
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July	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Sept	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Nov	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
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Sept	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Nov	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
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May	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
July	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Sept	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Nov	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
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Mar	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
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Mar	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Famous Kew Gardens.

Kew Gardens are unique among English pleasure grounds. Outside of London there is probably no spot that has seen so much of English history as the piece of ground included within the bend of the Thames which lies between Kew and Richmond bridges. Successive dynasties made it their residence, first in its southern and then in its northern portion. Henry VII. built the palace at Richmond, in which his successor entertained the Emperor Charles V. Queen Mary lived there, and in it Elizabeth signed the death warrant of Mary Queen of Scots and died herself. Her court, on their way to London by Brentford Ferry, must have passed along Love lane, which traversed the gardens. Here was the original hamlet of Kew, which in Hanoverian time was moved eastward round Kew Green.

The etymology of the name is obscure, but the earliest form, Kayhough, was perhaps derived from the landing place of the ferry. Midway, at Ormonde Lodge, George II. gave Sir Robert Walpole a rough reception when the latter was roused to hear of George's accession to the throne, and it was in the adjoining gardens that Sir Walter Scott placed the interview of Jeanie Deans with Queen Caroline. At Kew itself was the residence of the Princess Dowager of Wales and her son, George III. Here he gave Lord Bute his dismissal. Here his children were brought up. Here two of his sons, William IV. and the Duke of Kent, were married in the presence of the dying Queen Charlotte.

Valuing Jewels in the East

They have an odd way of determining values in the Orient, and yet it seems to be a fairly good method of arriving at a just estimate of the cost of a piece of jewelry. "Jewels of gold and jewels of silver" are always sold by weight, so much being allowed for the metal and so much for workmanship on each drachm. If the metal be gold, the workmanship costs double, although the design may be the same as that used for silver. The charge for workmanship varies according to the design.—The Craftsman.

Nature's Mat

Effie, on her first visit to the country, saw a number of chickens about the front porch of a farmhouse. The child watched the fowls for some time as they industriously scratched around. Finally she ran to her mother.

"Oh, mother," she cried, excitedly, "come out on the porch and see the chickens wiping their feet on the grass!"

—The Children's Star.

Characters never change. Opinions alter, characters are only developed.

—Disraeli.

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Scouting the Frontiers of Experience

The work that is done by the geological surveys of the various states is little appreciated by the ordinary citizen. As a matter of fact, these departments have paid for themselves hundreds of times over by their useful discoveries and valuable advice. Some of the recent publications illustrate this very well. A supplementary report by the West Virginia survey discusses certain coal fields in the state and gives some interesting statistics regarding the resources of the entire state, which the writers calculate may be expected to yield not less than 50 billions of tons, besides much more not available for ordinary fuel but usable in the gas engine. The first annual report of the newly constituted Florida survey gives information regarding the underground water supply of that state, which is large, owing to the extensive limestone formation. There is a notable supply of spring water, one outlet yielding from several vents, no less than 369,000 gallons a minute. The conditions on both coasts are favorable for artesian wells. In Bulletin No. 20 of the Wisconsin survey, just issued, the water power of the state is described. The amount at present developed is about 130,000 horse power, a very small proportion of the total available. The state is not well supplied with coal, and its water power will doubtless play a very large part in the future in the development of its industries, especially through the medium of electrical transmission. These specimens of geological survey work may serve to show that it is carried on in no dry-as-dust spirit, but is kept closely in touch with the problems of daily life and industry.

The doctrine of love, purity and right living has, step by step, won its way into the hearts of mankind, and has filled the future with hope and promise.—William McKinley.

A GLIMPSE INTO A FINE HOUSE



LIVING ROOM IN A SHORE MANSION.
Within sound of the sea, this room spells ease and comfort.

This living room in a house near the sea in one of the beautiful suburbs of Boston resembles nothing so much as the interior of an exquisite seashell. The softly-tinted curves of its arches and niches almost recall the chambered nautilus, the ship of pearl. In the mirror above the mantel are reflected the windows from the opposite side of the

room, where the soft light seems streaming translucently as if through the gossamer of thinner layers of roseate shell. Everything in the room is carried out in harmony with the delicate ideas of the builder. The floor covering is a kirkmanshaw in delicate coloring and design like lacy metal work; the chairs and the seat in the niche are upholstered in pompa-

dour silk of rose and pearl, while the polished brasses at the fireside are like gleams of stray sunshine. Just beyond the room the stairway with its walnut balustrade winding in the alcove surmounting the white newel posts, looks almost like a strand of seaweed. One can hear in fancy the sounding of the gray and sapphire sea outside.

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

"The corner-stone of all spiritual building is purity," so writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 241 of Science and Health, and it requires very little experience of Christian Science to learn how absolutely this is the case. Evil must always originate in thought, before it can be manifested in action. That is why the necessity for guarding thought is so imperative. And that is why the child with a mind unpolled by the "lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life," was taken by Christ Jesus as the type of the kingdom of heaven. Paul's soldier of Christ is only the child grown up. The man who to the child's purity has added the perception of spiritual power, the man whose wisdom is not of this world, but has been spiritually discerned, and it was to men such as these that the beloved disciple is said to have addressed his perennial admonition, "Little children love one another."

The first-fruits of such childhood is spiritual perception, and spiritual perception means man's dominion over the limitations of the flesh. Not in the way, as some people seem to think, of enjoying greater power and luxury, that is bondage in the flesh, but in the way

of viewing these things in their true perspective. No man misses that which has ceased to mean anything to him, and no man seeks that which he has ceased to miss. No spiritual perception is that which guides men unerringly in the maze called human life. It is acquired not by burdening ourselves with the wisdom of this world, but by freeing ourselves from the belief that there is any intelligence apart from God. Jesus of Nazareth, as Mrs. Eddy has pointed out, on page 313 of Science and Health, "was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe," but he gained his scientific knowledge not by studying Plato and Aristotle, but by an undimmed realization of the unreality of the causes to which Plato and Aristotle attributed life. His school was a Syrian hillside, theirs the gardens and halls of Athens; his disciples a handful of fishermen and herdsmen, theirs the philosophers of the ancient world; his teaching was embodied in the memories of a few unlearned men, theirs committed with untold care to writing. Well might Mrs. Eddy say, in her Christmas sermon, printed on page 163 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "In no one thing seemed he less human and more divine than in his

unfaltering faith in the immortality of Truth." He said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away!" And all humanity is being influenced by his words today, while the pagan philosophers, with all their human genius, have only an academic interest for the world.

If the spiritual interpretation of the Bible had not been lost, and if the practical demonstration of Jesus' teaching had continued in the healing of sickness and sin, the pagan philosophy would never have reasserted itself. The middle of the first century was hardly passed, however, before the old darkness began once more to fall, and we find James writing his stern warning that faith without works, theory without demonstration, was dead. The warning went unheeded, with the inevitable result. Christianity became more and more theoretical, and its demonstration more and more shadowy. Until, by the time of Constantine it finally surrendered its claim to be able to heal the sick. The dark ages passed without a change. Medievalism brought the schoolmen and the resurrection of the Aristotelian philosophy. After that came the renaissance and that extraordinary revival of Greek

with its renewed interest in the Bible. And then, the centuries of modern scholarship, culminating in the higher criticism. All these generations of scholars had pursued the study of the Bible from a purely literary and conventional view of the limitations of Christianity. It never seems even to have occurred to them that the miracles of Jesus were the demonstration of some lost knowledge, the rediscovery of which would render them once more practical. It was destined to take a little child to lead them. Mrs. Eddy has told us how she at first treasured the hope that the world would immediately accept Christian Science. She had not at that moment gauged the force of the world's gravitation towards its own illusions, and so, with the Bible as her only text book, she won her way, by means of that spiritual insight alone which comes of being as a little child, to an understanding of the mystery which for centuries had baffled the scholars, the great mystery of godliness.

When a man asks himself the question, what the immense industry of the theologians and expositors had done to make the teaching of the Bible practical

to this world today, in the sense in which the theology of Jesus was made practical to the world of the first century, he is bound to answer, not very much. Yet part of the span of one woman's life has enabled her to arrive at, to anticipate, and complete the conclusions reached after decades of scholarly labor, by sheer spiritual perception, and to make her teaching practical. Here is the mystery of godliness which is causing the world to wonder today. It would be well if those who, like Martha, are "cumbered about much serving," new translations, commentaries, Greek texts, and all these things, would remember that the light which lightens the darkness of the world comes not from lexicons, and that the power to heal is not generated by intellectual exposition. These things are interesting, and valuable in their way, as servants, but they can become the scorpions of chastisement.

"The corner-stone of all spiritual building is purity"—whether the builder is a writer, a lecturer, or a healer of the sick, though of course all these are healers—the purity of being as a little child, "for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

What He Gets at School

MY LITTLE BOY is eight years old. He goes to school each day; He doesn't mind the tasks they set, They seem to him but play. He heads his class at raffia work, And also takes the lead At making dinky paper boats— But I wish that he could read.

They teach him physiology, And oh, it chills our hearts! To hear our prattling innocent Mix up his inward parts. He also learns astronomy, And names the stars by night; Of course he's very up-to-date— But I wish that he could write.

They teach him things botanical, They teach him how to draw; He bubbles of mythology, And gravitation's law. The discoveries of science To him are quite a fad; They tell me he's a clever boy— But I wish that he could add.

ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.
Blinded Words: Noise, nose; Spain, span; claim, clam; laid, lad.

"Business" Geniuses.

Mr. James Henry Moser, of Washington, D. C., tells a capital story of his negro janitor's appreciation of a cash New Year's gift.

"When I handed him the money," said the artist in telling the story, "he became extravagant in his praise of my 'Mount McIntyre,' which has been bought by Mr. Evans to add to the Evans collection in the National Gallery. 'Yasser,' he concluded in an outburst of enthusiasm, 'paintin' pictures am de bes' business dey is fo' geniuses!'"—New York Herald.

No outward institutions can supply the place of inward principle.—Channing.

The Fortunate Isles

You sail and you seek for the Fortunate Isles, The old Greek Isles of the yellow-birds' song? Then steer straight on through the watery miles, Straight on, straight on, and you can't go wrong. Nay, not to the left, nay, not to the right, But on, straight on, and the Isles are in sight. The Fortunate Isles where the yellow-birds sing, And life lies girt with a golden ring.

These Fortunate Isles they are not so far, They lie within reach of the lowliest door; You can see them gleam by the twilight star; You can hear them sing by the moon's white shore. Nay, never look back! Those leveled grave-stones, They were landing-steps; they were steps unto thrones Of glory for souls that have sailed before, And have set white feet on the fortunate shore.

And what are the names of the Fortunate Isles? Why! Duty and Love and a large Content. Lo! these are the Isles of the watery miles, That God let down from the firmament. Lo, Duty and Love, and a true man's Trust; Your forehead to God, though your feet in the dust; Lo, Duty and Love, and a sweet babe's smiles, And these, O friend, are the Fortunate Isles.

—Joaquin Miller.

Way To Success Is Never Closed

Try what success you would have in leading the life of a good man—of one contented with his appointed lot and satisfied to be just in his own conduct and benevolent in his disposition.—Marcus Aurelius.

Up to Her

The young housewife was engaging her first cook. "Of course," she said, "I don't want to have any trouble with you." "Thin it do be up t' yerself, ma'am," replied the kitchen lady. "If yez make no complaints O'll make no trouble."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Tang-Shao-Yi.

Ajax they called him at school in America 30 years ago, and "Tang the Builder" he is called in Manchuria, the province he has done much in the past two years to preserve and construct. Both names are appropriately descriptive. In the strong, deep-chested figure, square jaw and steady eye, the quiet, deliberate manner, one finds outward evidence of the character of the man; his appearance is corroborative of his works, and vice versa.

It is strange that the career of this ambassador from the Orient should bear so many points of resemblance to the biographies of some American self-made men. Change the terms and the setting, and the rise of an American captain of industry is not more expressive of the sheer dynamics of perseverance and native ability than the career of this Chinese statesman.

He was one of the first Chinese lads to be educated at his country's expense in America.

Tang was good at his books. He graduated from the Springfield (Mass.) High School, and would have been a member of the class of '83 at Columbia had not a vacillating Pekin government prematurely and unexpectedly called home their educational experiment. Besides the things that are learned from books, he learned to drive and ride good horses, and his finger joints still bear testimony to the days when he covered second base on the school nine. He played American games and he learned to play the game.—George Marvin in The Outlook.

Had Never Heard of Carlyle

Scotland has a great reputation for learning in the United States, and a lady who once came over from Boston expected to find the proverbial shepherd quoting Virgil and the laborer who had Burns by heart. She was disillusioned in Edinburgh. Accosting a policeman, she inquired to the whereabouts of Carlyle's house.

"Which Carlyle?" he asked.

"Thomas Carlyle," said the lady.

"What does he do?" queried the guardian of the peace.

"He was a writer—but he's dead," she faltered.

"Well, madam," the big Scot informed her, "if the man is dead over five years there's little chance of finding out anything about him in a big city like this."—Glasgow News.

Years are often counted, not by calendars, but by experience.—F. J. Rosse.

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SHOULD BE FACED AND COWED.

We can outrun the wind and the storm, but we cannot outrun the demon of Hurry. The farther we go the harder he spurs us.—John Burroughs.

WINTER VS. SUMMER.

But winter yet has brighter scenes; he boasts Splendore beyond what gorgeous summer knows.

—William Cullen Bryant.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 21, 1909.

Right Triumphs in Oregon

WHETHER it may be regarded as a triumph for the direct primary system or not, it must, at least, be regarded as a triumph for political honesty and decency that Governor Chamberlain has been elected United States senator in Oregon.

The people of Oregon, under the law, were granted the privilege of going to the polls and naming, through the medium of their ballots, their choice for the United States senatorship. They chose Governor Chamberlain, a Democrat.

Then something happened which is likely to happen in any state under the direct primary system. While a majority of the voters of Oregon expressed their preference for a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, they also expressed their preference for a Republican Legislature. Here, to say the least, was an embarrassing situation. Party fealty seemed to demand of the Republican majority in the Legislature that it elect a Republican to the highest office within its gift. Compliance with the mandate of the people, registered at the primaries, on the other hand, demanded the election of a Democrat. The greatest pressure was brought to bear upon the Republicans in the Legislature, not alone from the state Republican organization, but from persons high in the councils of the party at the national capital. All sorts of specious arguments were brought forward with the view of convincing the majority that it could with propriety disregard the expressed wish of the people. The point was raised, even, that those Republicans who should refuse to comply with the instructions of the party leaders would handicap if they did not actually wreck themselves politically.

However, to their everlasting honor be it said that they listened only to the voice of conscience and elected Governor Chamberlain.

Will the Republican party in Oregon lose anything by reason of the fact that the Republican majority in the Legislature sacrificed partisan interest to honor and duty? Nothing! Will the Republican members of the Oregon Legislature lose anything by reason of the fact that they placed manhood above political expediency? Nothing!

The whole country, indeed, will be the gainer by this victory of righteousness over the insidious influences of evil.

THE ONLY thing it appears possible to be quite sure about when governments undertake to interfere with existing tariffs is that no one can ever tell what the exact result will be. England has never carried free trade to its logical conclusion. She has always levied duties on a restricted class of imports, selected, as far as the lay mind is capable of judging, on a more or less happy-go-lucky principle. It is easy, for instance, to understand why wines and spirits should be taxed; it is by no means easy to understand why tea and chocolate should be taxed more than a multitude of other things which are not. In acting in this manner the country keeps up consistently its reputation for inconsistency, which, from the standpoint of human policy, is really common sense. The new patent act, passed by the present Liberal government, is an extension of this policy, and, if the information so far available is correct, has produced the usual unlooked-for results.

The intention of this act was to give the government power to revoke any patent held in a foreign country, if it could be shown that, after a reasonable interval, it was not being worked in the United Kingdom to "an adequate extent." It was, to put it quite plainly, intended to prevent patents being taken out for the express purpose of confining the working of the new industry to the country of the patentee. The act could scarcely be called an extension of free trade in its crudest form, neither would it be just to describe it as protection. It was perhaps fair trade in its true sense, trade, that is to say, in which no one country is permitted to create a monopoly. What, however, is interesting for the moment is the result. It might have been imagined that there would have been a great demand from British manufacturers for the cancellation of patents which were being worked in foreign countries to exclusion of native cooperation or competition. This has not proved in the least to be the case. The demand has come practically entirely from competing foreign manufacturers, who believe that under the present system of free imports they will be able if the patents of their own countrymen are cancelled to drive them out of the British market.

Whatever the eventual result of the act may be, the immediate result has been to show the extraordinary way in which the commerce of the world is tangled together in one huge skein, and how, when you cut the threads anywhere, the ends start up in the places you least expected them.

Amundsen in the Arctic Regions

FROM CHRISTIANIA comes the report that King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway have headed a subscription the purpose of which is to raise a fund to enable Captain Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the Northwest passage, to carry on five or six years of exploration in the Arctic regions. Neither Captain Amundsen nor his friends are holding out promises with regard to discovery of the north pole. Arctic exploration alone is the purpose in view.

The Fram, which carried Nansen on his famous voyage, will be the vessel used. From Christiania this vessel will sail for San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, and after coaling and provisioning there, the voyage will be continued to Point Barrow, the northernmost point on the American continent. Here Captain Amundsen will dispense with the services of all but ten of his crew, and the Fram will sail for the northwest, and continue on its course toward the Arctic circle until it becomes "gripped in the ice."

It is said that the main object of the expedition is not the exploration of Arctic lands, but of the polar basin, and this would be continuing the work begun by the Challenger expedition and engaged in later by the Voringen expedition. It is recalled that Nansen also carried on some work in this direction, among his discoveries being the fact that the Arctic basin, popularly believed to be shallow, revealed depths reaching 4000 meters.

It is assumed that Amundsen will not confine himself altogether

to basin exploration, but that he will take full advantage of his opportunity to study a whole series of oceanographic problems, such as the temperature and degree of saltiness in the three different layers of water—the cold and but slightly salt top layer of about 200 meters in depth, the warmer and saltier central layer between 200 and 800 meters in depth, and the huge mass of cold bottom water. Other subjects of investigation will be, it is held, the phenomena of tidal water, the effects of the winds on the currents of the sea, the amount of light at different depths under the ice and in open water, and in its influence on animal and vegetable life.

All this on the assumption that the man who discovered the Northwest passage will be satisfied with this character of work during his five or six years in the Arctic regions. When Amundsen was in the United States two years ago thousands of Americans were afforded the opportunity of meeting him and of hearing him talk. He made a splendid impression everywhere. He made such an impression that it will be impossible to disabuse the minds of these people of the belief that he will be content with nothing less than a dash for the pole.

President-Elect Taft and the South

THE SOUTH seems to be taking President-elect Taft and everything he says and everything he is trying to do during his visit to Georgia at a proper and liberal estimate. From all appearances, in this case, at least, it is not suspicious of nor on its guard against the wiles of the northern politician.

Mr. Taft is plain-spoken, frank, genial, receptive, evidently anxious to convince the South that he would very much like to have its friendship, while he permits it to be known at the same time that from a purely partisan point of view he and his party are entirely independent of its support, if not entirely indifferent to it.

The South can do nothing for Mr. Taft in a political way; therefore, Mr. Taft is in a much better position than any Democratic leader could be—than Mr. Bryan could be, for example—of assuming a friendly yet dignified attitude toward the southern people. The impression he seems to be desirous of making is that the question of the future relation of the South to the rest of the country is one of peculiar interest and importance to itself. He would make it clear that it lies within the power of the South to assert itself, not impotently but forcefully, in all the affairs of the nation.

This is the idea put forth by the Atlanta Constitution and by other leading newspapers in the South. Narrow sectionalism no longer finds so many adherents down there; it finds none among advanced thinkers in that quarter.

It is fortunate in the highest degree that public opinion had been ripened by some of the best intellects of the South for this visit from the President-elect, and equally so that the President-elect should have been led to make his opportune visit.

Nothing but good can result from the better understanding which is now growing up between the northern and the southern people.

AN INNOVATION has been introduced in Copenhagen in the matter of providing children with reading rooms where they may gather, and, under proper direction, read stories which are clean and mentally healthful. The scheme seems to have originated with N. K. Christiansen, the author, and it is being carried out under the supervision of School Inspector Vagger. At the several reading rooms adults will aid the children in making selections of books and will discuss them with the little readers. Suitable plays will also be studied, the main purpose in view being the cultivation of a taste for good literature. The movement is a unique one, and as such is necessarily attracting attention in other cities. It should be a very helpful movement for parents as well as children, since it will go far toward solving the problem involved in the selection of fiction for the young.

THE FIGURES contained in the report of the New York public service commission for the first district are, generally speaking, of such magnitude as to arrest the attention of all thoughtful people, indicating as they do the extent to which the centralizing tendency has been developed in the chief city of the country.

As a rule, we are aware, figures rather repel than attract the average reader, but one must be most unreasonably prejudiced against statistics not to find interest and instruction in the few which we have selected in this connection. For example, the elevated and surface lines in New York city carry annually over 1,300,000,000 passengers, which is over 66 per cent more than the total number of passengers carried on the steam railroads of the entire country. The companies that operate the lines which carry this enormous number of people have a capitalization of over \$533,000,000 and receive annually in fares over \$62,000,000.

The amount of gas sold annually is more than 32,000,000,000 cubic feet, which is more than 20 per cent of the entire gas production of the rest of the United States. The gas and electric companies combined are capitalized at \$386,000,000. The annual income from the sale of electricity in the city alone is over \$20,000,000.

In the transaction of such a stupendous business it is hardly to be expected, of course, that there should be no cause for complaint, but the reader must be surprised to learn that the complaints numbered 12,000. Of these 3000 were made against the traction companies, and 7000 against the gas and electric light companies. Moreover, thousands of claims for death and personal injuries were made against the transportation companies.

However, the problem would seem to be almost solved, or, at least, on the high road to solution, if New York city would only remain at a standstill for a time. It will do nothing of the kind, however, and the facilities for caring for the wants of the community must be enormously increased every year. For example, the increase in the number of passengers carried in 1908 was 66,000,000 over the number carried in 1907. Such a showing would almost seem incredible if it were not in line with expansion in other directions.

Where this growth will end is beyond conjecture. The one great fact to be considered at present is that from all appearances it is going to continue indefinitely.

WHATEVER else may be said or thought about Mr. Keir Hardie, it can hardly be denied that he is making himself perfectly clear.

Somebody Should Bear the Good News

SINCE the subject of withdrawing them from the naval service was first broached, strange to say, naval officers, historians and newspapers, who and which had treated them slightly, have been saying the kindest things possible about the marines.

Almost from the time when England organized her first marine corps—in 1664—up to date, every achievement worthy of note to the credit of the navies of the civilized world has been described with little reference to the part played by the marines.

The marine has been out of place, of course. He is a soldier, not a sailor. He would be both, so as to insure his own comfort, on many occasions, but the rigid rules governing his actions on board ship would not permit it. Failing to show how he could be a good sailor if he were given a chance, he has been regarded by the regular sailor as an intruder, a "land-lubber," and the opinion entertained of him by the jacks on the high seas has affected and influenced the opinion of him on shore, and has even gone so far as to prejudice the makers of our literature against him.

Now that he is in all probability to be retired from ship service, if not disbanded altogether—for nothing could be much more incongruous on land than a marine who does not go to sea—the naval officers, the historians and the newspapers are saying the most complimentary things about him—he has been a most useful adjunct to the service; he has always been efficient and brave; he could be depended upon in emergencies for work which the seaman could not do; the navy will feel his loss deeply; he has never been treated with the consideration and the respect he deserved—and so on, and so on.

Surely, and we do not say it in levity, somebody, as a matter of simple justice, ought to tell all this to the marines.

NO DOUBT, a certain John Breedlove, a shoemaker, at West Newton, Marion county, Indiana, will become the subject of many a humorous paragraph by reason of the notoriety recently given him by the esteemed Indianapolis Star. But let those of us who are striving to discover the truth about everything seek to discover what there may be of truth connected with this recital:

John Breedlove's Wrong Illusion

John Breedlove, it appears, is a genial character, and his shoe shop has been for years a meeting place for men and women in every walk of life who have been attracted there by reason of the faculty which the shoemaker possesses of disposing of all the leading and difficult questions of the hour with neatness and despatch. He is rock-rooted in certain opinions, and these, it appears, are always entertaining to his visitors.

Mr. Breedlove claims, among other things, the distinction of having twice walked from his home town in North Carolina to his adopted town in Indiana. In telling of these remarkable experiences in his life he declares that he did not mind the walk for the reason that he learned so much in the course of his journey. One of the things forced upon his attention during these journeys was the fact that the earth, claimed by people in general to be round, is flat. He refutes with considerable heat the assertion that the earth is a sphere, because in his trips between North Carolina and Indiana he was able to find no place where it curved. "Imagine," he says, "a man on the under side of the earth with his head down and fool enough to think that it is up!"

The truth about the case of John Breedlove, of course, is that he is unfortunate in clinging to an illusion which the rest of the world after centuries decided to abandon. If it were an illusion which held that there is some supernatural power in a pill, there is the best of reason for believing that he would not be thought at all antiquated or amusing by certain advanced thinkers either in West Newton or outside of it.

MR. ROCKEFELLER continues to be generously mindful of the interest which he was kind enough to express at one time or another in the past with reference to the University of Chicago. He has just given another million to that institution.

HATS are to be higher on account of the strike. Of course, higher only in price.

A Case for Delicate Treatment

IT MUST be evident to the thoughtful student of the situation that there is fully as much need in Washington at the present time of handling California as there is of handling Japan with delicacy. Roughshod methods are not desirable and will not do in either case.

While it is well to consider carefully the feelings of the Japanese, it will be equally well to consider carefully the feelings of those of our own people who are at variance with them, and for reasons which they believe to be sufficient. It will be better still if we shall strive to understand these feelings, and best of all if we shall undertake to soothe rather than irritate.

What eastern or middle western people may think of the Asiatic as an acquisition to our population is at this moment of secondary importance to what the Pacific coast, and especially California, thinks of him. We in the East and in the Middle West may consider ourselves entirely justified in believing the Pacific coast, and especially California, to be entirely wrong in its attitude toward the Asiatic question, but the people of the Pacific coast may question our competence to pass judgment.

Of course, the assumption that this is a question which concerns only the states of the Pacific coast is erroneous. It is a question which concerns the nation, and there can be no doubt as to the right, as well as the need at this time, of federal interposition to prevent an agitation dragging us into disagreeable complication.

Nevertheless, it is apparent from the despatches that California is in no mood to accept off-hand and unqualified dictation from Washington, and that the utmost discretion must be employed in the effort to bring her around to the proper view that what is best for the country must in the long run be best for her.

The bitterness existing in California toward the Japanese must be allayed rather than intensified, and it is sincerely to be hoped the negotiations looking to the abandonment of contemplated antagonistic legislation may be carried on with all deference to the prejudices as well as the pride of the state. We should be as considerate of the sentiments of our own people as we are of those of other people. This would seem to be only common sense.